Terms of Subscription. kly, one year, invariably in advance, \$2 50 Any person sending us five New subscrib ers, accom with the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive xth copy gratis for one year. persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of er, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expior the time paid for. All former subscribers can under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-. No. 11 & 12. North Water St.

C. H. ROBINSÓN & CO., MULSSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. lice over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of as and Water Streets.

larch 9, 1860 .- 158 & 29. ALEXANDER OLDHAM. TALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES. GGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 MARKET STREET. of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, eth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, ry, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and auction, on Monday, the 24th of March next. immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

JOSEPH L. KEEN. RACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the that he is prepared to take contracts in his line He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, TER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Co. Distillers of Turpentine .- he is prepared to put May 20-37-1v.

GEO. W. ROSE. CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

WAY from the subscriber on the 3rd instant. TO We man by the name of ORRY, she has a years old. She will probably be lurk-Duplin county. The above reward will r her delivery to me, or lodge in some jail so that her.

J. B. PIGFORD.

SAMPSON CCUNTY. STANDS OF THE PROPERTY OF G. W. Autharth this day reached the undersigned and NFD, two slaves, the property of G. W. and lie out hid and lurking neaceful inhabitants of the State. These ves, forthwith to surrender themselves to o not immediately return to their mas them be slaving them or otherwise, with er our hands and seals, this the 22d day of

. B. OWEN, J. P.,

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.]

BRTY DOLLARS REWARD. FERRICA ROLL REWARD will be given for said regroes.

TRATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. REAS, intelligence under outh of G. W. Moore, the this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a twof G W Moore, bath run away and lies

our hands and scals, this 21th day of June, JAB, GARKASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.] T-FITE BOLLARS REWARD. GOVE HE VALID will be given for the said JIM or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole ale and retail, by
Feb. 16.

W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the lic, that, after many years of experience, he has recommend as being simpler in construction, arer, and more durable and less liable to get out of than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

ing a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the pof the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse-

to simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in iter having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is water, grand from 12 to 40 observed to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount. e stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasre in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful nd durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright

or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other nd of machinery in driving which water-power is used, to any head of water. I will fornish and put in running or-der a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun-

any person wishing of the state rights, or desiring any information will receive ty or state rights, or desiring any information will receive ty or state rights. Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N.C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N.C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his

s to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George ng, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of JOHN BARDEN.

JAS. H. LAMB.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1862. INO. 27.

General Notices.

Dr. ARRINGTON Is PLEASED to amounce to the public, that having procured the services of a competent Assistant to take charge of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry, he is now prepared to have Artificial Teeth inserted from ore to an entire set,

Prices reasonable, and every operation guarranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Dr. A. will continue as heretofore, to confine his professional services exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to the den-

Physicians of Wilmington, and patrons generally, given Jan. 30th, 1862. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

AVING qualified as Executor to the last will and testa-ment of Thomas Hill, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. Also for creditors to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EPEIGHT HILL, Executor.

For Sale and to Let.

THE POTEL IN RENANSVILLE,

DUPLIN COUNTY, formerly known as "The Union," more recently as "Parker's" together with the FUR NITURE belonging thereto, will be offered for sale, at public terms will be easy. Feb. 20, 1862. J. N. STALLINGS, Proprietor.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE. . . WILL EXPOSE to public sale on the premises, one mile from Brown Marsh Station, W., C. & R. Railroad, in the 24th Feb'y inst., a valuable TEAM SAW MILL in good running order—belonging to the estate of the late David McKee. Terms, six months credit upon approved bonds.

H. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r. Feb. 8th, 1862.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine tion. the premises. Terms made easy.

17-1f

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED. THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of THE subscriber desires to YOUNG NEGROES, boys a give the full market rates. YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give him a call.

ATTENTION BECKUITSL HAVING been detailed by order of General J. G. Walker, as Recruiting Officer for Company B, 3d Infant-

CLINTON, FAMPSON C. H.—February 17, 18, 19. WILMINGTON—February 26, 27, 28, and March 5, 6, 7:
ONSLOW C. B.—March 2, 3, 4.
DUPLIN COUNTY—February 10th to March 10th, inclusive,

federate States, and \$15 by the State of North Carolina upon the first muster after enlisting. Fach recruit is also entitled to commutation for rations until supplied by the govcamp. The company is stationed on the Potomac River, near Acquia Creek, Va., in comfortable Winter quarters.

lear Acquia Creek, Va., in comfortable white.

Any information will be given on inquiry.

J. B. BROWN, Lieut,

Co. "B," 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.,

Recruiting Officer.

Recruiting Officer. 24-18M129-3t.

EPOTON CONTRACTOR OF SECURE

Report of Gen. Beauregard of the Battle of Manassas. nome, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrenhimself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we hereby order this proclamation to be published at the at House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn said slave that if he do not immediately return to his limited and an able, reliable commander.

| Concluded | if he do not immediately return to his Colonels Bartow and Fisher, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson of Hampton's Legion, in the fearless command of their men, gave earnest of great usefulness to the service had they been to complete a career so brilliant begun. Besides the field officers already mentioned as having been wounded while in the gallant discharge of their duties, many others also received severe wounds after conslly honorable and distinguished conduct, whether in leading their men forward or in rallying them when over-

powered or temporarily shattered by the largely superior force to which we were generally opposed. The subordinate grades were likewise abundantly conspicuous for zeal and capacity for the leadership of men in

and the onicers of the return south Carolina Regiment, as also, Major Wheat, than whom, no one displayed more brilliant courage until carried from the field, shot through the lungs, though happily, not mertally stricken. But in the desperate unequal conduct, to which those brave gentle-

saved them from destruction, and relieved them from the

under Bee and Bartow, subsequently marched to their side,

the good conduct of which is especially noticeable, inas-much as it had been embodied but a day or two before the Colonels Harper, Hunton and Hampton, commanding reg-

ces from the fiercely contested ground around the tree and Robeson Houses. Veterans could not have behaved better than these well led regiments.

High praise must also be given to Colonels Cocke, Early and Elzey, Brigade commanders; also, to Col. Kershaw, commanding, for the time, the Second and Eighth South Carolina Regiments. Under the instructions of General Johnston, these officers reached the field at an opportune, which is the present and disposed handled and fought their reserved. critical moment, and disposed, handled and fought their respective commounds, with sagacity, decision and successful

col. J. E. B. Stuart likewise deserves mention, for his judicious reconnoisance of the country on our left flank.—
He acquired infomation, both of topographical features and the positions of the enemy, of the utmost importance in the subsequent and closing movements of the day on that flank, and his services in the pursuit, were highly effective.

Capt. E. P. Alexander, C. S. Engineers, gave me season. Capt. E. P. Alexander, C. S. Engineers, gave me season-able and material assistance early in the day, with his sys-

tem of signal. Almost the first shot fired by the enemy, passed through the tent of his party at the Stone Bridge, where they subsequently firmly maintained their position in the discharge of their duty—the transmission of messages of the enemy's movements—for several hours under fire.— JAS. H. LAME.

JAN B. LAME.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

R. W. TATOM.

G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more in make to for a few likely young NEGIOES. Persons having sach property to dispesse of will find it to thir adhains are to address me at Clinton, N. C.

JOHN BARDEN, Jan. 30th, 1862.

The unanimity with which youn have made this election is done of the enemy's movement of the enemy's movement of the champ's movement of the spirit with which your proceedings of the enemy's movement of the spirit with which your proceeding a flast, functions of the enemy's movement of the enemy's movement of the enemy's movement of the spirit with which your proceeding the positions of the enemy's movement of the enemy's movement of the spirit with which your proceeding the positions of the enemy's movement of the enemy in orders and in observation of the enemy.

Jan. 30th, 1862.

The unanimity with which your proceeding the decision of the enemy's movement of the enemy's movement of the enemy's movement of the last amp in the way through the day by my sugary of the part in Nashville, making preparation of the spirit with which your proceeding the decision of the enemy's movement of the last amp in the ranking programs of a state that Gens. Johnston, the process of beattle field.

Accompanying are maps showing the positions of the spirit which your proceeding. This is no time for the same state that Gens. Johnston, a hard of the enemy's movement of the last amp, the process of beattle field.

Accompanying are maps showing the positions of the same state has the same run hard of the state was more in Nashville, and other state that Gens. Johnston, a hard of the enemy's movement of the flast amp, the way the same such hope, and in the process of beattle decisions. The enemy such that the same run has a specific promotion, and

present on the field, and rendered efficient service in the transmiss on of orders

It must be permitted me here, to record my profound

"G T BEAURE ARD, It must be permitted me here, to record my profound sense of my obligations to General Johnston, for his gener

his subsequent watchful management of the reinforcements as they reached the vicinity of the field, our countrymen may draw the most auspicious auguries.
To Colonel Thomas Jordan, my efficient and zealous As sistant Adjutant General much credit is due for his, able assistance in the organization of the forces under my com-

the field, as we entered it together, already ment oned, and

mand, and for the intelligence and promptness with which he has discharged all the laborious and important duties of Valuable assistance was given to me by Major Cabell chief officer of the Quartermaster's Department, in the sphere of his duties—duties suvironed by far more than the

ordinary difficulties and embarrassments attending the operations of a long organized, regular establishment.

Colonel B. B. Lee, Chief of Subsistence Department, had long and varied services in his department, made him as efficent as possible.

Captain W. H. Fowle, whom Colonel Lee's ad relieved, had previously exerted himself to the u most to carry out orders from these headquarters, to render his department to the demands of the service; that it was not article. but just entered upon his duties, but his experience, and long and varied services in his department, made him as ef-

equal to the demands of the service; that it was not entirely so, it is due to justice to say, was certainly not his fault Deprived, by the sudden severe illuess, of the Medical Director, Surgeon Thomas H. Williams, his duties were discharged by Surgeon R. L. Brodie, to my entire satisfaction; and it is proper to say, that the entire medical corps of the army at plesent, embracing gentlemen of distinction in the profession, who had quit lucrative private practice, by their services in the field and subsequently, did high honor to

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Artillery and Ordnance, Colonel S. Jones. Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half reached Camp Pickens, with such circumstantiality as to of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small give reasonable grounds of anxiety, its commander Colonel tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main. Terrett, the commander of the entrenched batteries, Captain tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the most road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making made the most efficient possible preparations for the despendence of that position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity; and in this contact of the position in extremity. Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres patriotic gentlemen of Virginia, by the gratuitous labor of patriotic gentlemen of Virginia, by the gratuitous labor of patriotic gentlemen of Virginia, by the gratuitous labor of mainly constructed, re leving the troops from that laborious service, and giving opportunity for their military instruc-

tisfactory skill. Army, served with the advanced-forces at Fairfax Court-House for some time before the battle; he laid out the works Major Thomas GoRbett, after having discharged for seve Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m* ral months the laborious duties of Adjutant-General to the •Walker, as Recruiting Officer for Company B, 3d Infant-ry N. C. S. T., I will attend the following places for that

Onslow C. H.—March 2, 3, 4.

DUPLIN COUNTY—February 10th to March 16th, inclusive, and in my absence, I. B. Kelly, Esq., will attend to any who may wish to enlist.

Abounty of \$50 will be paid each recruit by the Con-Abounty of \$50 will be paid each recruit by the Consequence of the consequence of the paid each recruit by the

In connection with the unfortunate casualties of the day of the conservation of the day of the orders sent by courier to Generals Holmes and kwell to attack the enemy in flunk and reverse at Centreville, through which the triumph of our eminently distinguished "the Father of his Country." In important and the same day the

now only be conjectured. Their abandoned dead, as they compass of its paper, but agrated understand mourhing friends will not suffer their names and services to be forgotten and pass away unbonored.

Soft TWENTY-FIVE DULLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the apprehension and drivery of my two boys, by 10 principles of the people themselved all posts for their endorance, frimeses and two body and PSSCD. SOLOGYON is dark, fill and the twenty of the people themselved and principles of the people themselved and principles. That this spring from the people themselved and principles of the people themselved and principles. The truly spring the people themselved and principles of the people themselved and principles. The trule spring at the name of the States, the very occasion of revolution, has a scar or his left hand between thomas of the first think the people themselved and principles. The trule spring are impediately of the more relicions of the first think the people themselved and principles. The trule spring are impediately of the more relicions and the people themselved and principles. The trule spring are centers, having the construction of the fifted and missing, 600—that is, about 12 per cent. Of the brist attains the propose of the Féderal accounts of the fight and missing. The trule spring is added the people themselved and principles. The trule spring is a per cent. Of the fifted themselved and principles with the check of conservative minded and principles. The trule spring is a per cent. Of the fifted themselved and principles is to escape the thick-

dauntless conduct and imperturbable coolness of Col. These may not be included under the head of 'missing.' Evans; and well indeed was he supported by Col. Sloan because, in every instance of such report, we took as maand the officers of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, as ny prisoners of those brigades or regiments as are report-A list appended exhibits some 1,460 of their wounded body.

A list appended exhibits some hands and were sent to Rich.

When I first took this chair, I ventured the opinion that wounded body.

the desperate unequal conduct, to which those brave gentlemen were, for a time, necessarily exposed, the behavior of
officers and men generally, was worthly of the highest adofficers and men generally, whereafter all those are proved to the highest adble number who could not be removed from the field died

brunt of the enemy's attack.

The conduct of Gen. Jackson also requires mention as eminently that of an able, fearless soldier, and sagacious commander, one fit to lead his efficient brigade: his prompt, timely atrival before the plateau of the Henry House, and his judicious disposition of his troops contributed much to his judicious disposition of his troops contributed much to his disposition of the success of the day. Although painfully wounded in the hand, he remained on the field to the end of the battle, rendered and nineteen guns. These regiments of product of the field to the end of the battle, rendered and nineteen guns. These regiments of product of the field to the end of the battle, rendered and nineteen guns. These regiments of product of the field to the end of the battle, rendered and nineteen guns. These regiments of product of the field to the end of the battle, rendered and nineteen guns. These regiments of product of the field to the end of the battle, rendered and nineteen guns. These regiments of the found of the same capacity and determination to maintain their independence.

Rendered our revolution, without even the benefit of that recognition which has never before been deviced our revolution, without even the function of the full the field our revolution, without has never before been deviced our revolution. brave; the influence of his example and his words of encouragement was not confined to his immediate command, and are specific to the enemy's commander, how. Of the Hop. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, on assuming the ever, dated July 13th, we learn that one hundred men frem each regiment were ordered to remain in charge of their first permanent Congress of the Confederate States of Confederate States of the Confederate States of Conf respective camps—some allowances must further be made to the sick and details, which would reduce the average to The Richmond Dispatch says to Colonels Harper, Hunton and Hampton, commanding regiments of the reserve, attracted my notice, by their soldier-ly ability, as with their gallant commands, they restored the fortunes of the day, at a time when the enemy, by a last desperate enset, with heavy odds, had driven our forces from the fiercely contested ground around the tien and Robeson Houses. Veterans could not have behaved better them there are the services from the fiercely contested ground around the tien and Robeson Houses. Veterans could not have behaved better them there are the services from the fiercely contested ground around the tien and supplies captured—including some twenty-eight field pieces of the best character of arm, with over one hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun, thirty-fire seven caissons, six forges, four battery wagons, sixty-fire seven caissons, six forges, four battery wagons, seven catesons, six torges, four battery wagons, sixty it at a trillery horses, completely equipped, five hundred thousand of small arms ammunition, four thousand five numbered setts rounds of accourrements, over five hundred muskets some nine regimental and garrison flags. With a large number of dence has not been altogether mis applied. of axes and en renching tools, wagons, ambulances, norses, camp and gargison equipage, hospital stores and some sub-

Added to these results may rightly be noticed here that

dinate commanders for reference to the signal parts played by individuals of their respective commands. Contradictory statements found in these reports should not excite surprise when we remember how difficult, if not impossible, it is to reconcile the narrations of by standers or participants in even the most inconsiderable affair, much less the shifting

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me. and were distinguished for coolness and courage, until the enemy gave way and fled in wild disorder in every distriction—a scene the President of the Confederacy had the high satisfaction of witnessing as he arrived upon the field at that exultant moment.

I also received, from the time I reached the front, such that the confederacy had the partner of the enemy to and beyond the Potomac. The War Department has been fully advised long since of all of those causes, some of which only are proper to be here communicated. An army which had fought as ours on that day against uncommon odds, under a July sun, most of the time without water and without food except a hastily snatched I also received, from the time I reached the front, such signal service from H. E. Peyton, at the time a private in the Loudon cavalry, that I have called him to my personal staff. Similar services were also rendered me, repeatedly during the battle, by T. J. Randolph, a Volunteer Acting A. D. C. to Colouel Cocke.

Captain Clifton H. Smith, of the General Staff, was also want of a cavalry force of sufficient numbers made an efficient number of the content of the content numbers made an efficient number of the content numbers made an efficient number of the content numbers made an efficient number of the content number of the content numbers made an efficient number of the content numbers made an efficient number of the content number of the content numbers made an efficient number of the content number of t

cus permission to carry out my plans, with such modifications as circumstances had required. From his services on the field, as we entered it together, already markets and as the field, as we entered it together, already markets are already markets. Richmond, Va. (Official.) _ Acjulant.

Provisional Congress. MONDAY, February, 17, 1862. Congress met to day at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hege.
Mr. Barnwell announced the presence of James L. Orr.

a delegate from South Carolina, who came forward, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Forgress then went into secret session, during which,
Generals W. W. Loring and George B. Crittenden were
confirmed as Major Generals. The injunction of secrecy

was removed from said confirmations.

After some time occupied in secret session, Congress resolved itself into open session. Bocock, of Virginia, offered the following resolution,

offict d conduct as the presiding officer of this body.

Mr Bocock thee moved that Congress do now adjourn. Mr Bocock then moved that congress up has addressed. The motion was agreed to, and President Cobb addressed

the Congress as follows: Gentlemen of the Confederate Congress: Not as a mere formality do I receive the unanimous adop-tion of the resolution just considered by the House; and before I discharge the last duty incumbent on me as your presiding officer in declaring this Congress adjourned "withheir profession.

The vital duries of the Ordnance Department were effect. may have discharged my duties, I can truly say that no presiding officer ever received such cordial co-operation o such generous support from the body whose chair he occupied. And though the hour has arrived for dissolving our connection at the expiration of our service, I trust the

time will never come for severing the ties which has been formed during this connection. The occasion na urally be rs our mind back to the time of our assembling—when the representatives of six sovereign States, in a distant capitol-in calm consultation, deliberated over their destiny and sought to perpetuate their free institutions upon the basis ado ted by our Fath-One after another of our sister Sta es has linked ber fortunes with ours, until to day the significant thirteen of the old Government marks also the number of ou Con-

federates. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Williamson, the engineer of these works, assisted by Captain D. B. Harris, discharged his daties with untiring energy and devotion, as well as satisfactory skill.

Within that period the Constitution which you prepared and submitted to the country has received the almost unanimous approval of our constituents, while most of your the war to a successful conclusion? If not, it must perish, legislation has been in like manner approved at the bar of Captain W. H. Stevens, Engineer Confederate States public opinion. I am prepared to promise to the country my, served with the advanced forces at Fairfax Courtitout when the veil of secrecy, which policy has induced us to throw over our deliberations shall be removed, a like enthere, in admirable accordance with the purposes f r which | dorsement of the entire action of this body will be the verthere, in admirable accordance with the purpose of part of a system of real defence when determined upon. patriotism of this people to say, that a more generous con Persons having such property to dispose of had better He has shown himself to be an officer of energy and ability. His having discharged for rays. comstances.

commanding officer of Camp Pickens, was detached to join mid-a. Pardon a more direct allusion to one who, with the Army of the Shenandoah, just on the eve of the advance many of the Shenandoah, just on the eve of the advance many other noble spirits, has sealed with his blood on the of the enemy, but volunteering his services, was ordered to assist on the staff of General Bosham, joining that officer to devise and prepare. The memories of the occasion would

arrival of General Johnston, on the 20th of Ju y, when he was called to the place of Chief of Staff of that officer. I beind. At our assembling we were c'othed with almost unlimited power. The Provisional Constitution was a self-constituted limit to our powers—and, yet as sempnulously selves in heart mind, soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind, soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind, soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind, soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind. Soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind, soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind. Soul, and energy to the public services in heart mind. furled over our entrenchments at Manassas.

In connection with the unfortunate casualties of the day

The new Government will be fully inaugurated on the

the Capitol of the old Government of the place to ray, a divisional organization, with efficers in command of divisions, with appropriate rank, as in European services, would greatly reduce the risk of such mishaps and would advantageously simplify the communications of a General in command of a field with his troops.

While gloricus fer our placele, and of crushing effect upon the morale of our hithrito confident and over weeping adversary, as were the events of the battle of Manassas, the field was only won by stout fighting, and, as before state, with much loss, as is precisely ex libited in the papers here with much loss, as is precisely ex libited in the papers here. wounded. The killed outright numbered 368—the wounded passions of a people whose patience is exhausted, and hence their popular tendencies have too frequently department of the enemy will never be known, it may graded it m into anarchy and discord. But here the people whose patience is exhausted, and gray hired sires, and vererated patriarchs of ages now remove their popular tendencies have too frequently department of the enemy will never be known, it may graded it m into anarchy and discord. But here the people whose patience is exhausted, and sires and verified sires, and verified sires, and verified sires. ple at the ballot box deliberately vote a revolution to esnow only be conjectured. Their abandoned dead, as they were buried by our people where thay felt, unfortunately, were not enumerated, but many parts of the field were thick with their corpses, as but few battle-fields have ever been. The efficial reports of the enemy are studiously silent on this point, but still afford us data for an approximate estimate. Left almost in the dark in respect to the losses of Hunter's and Heintzleman's divisions—first, longest and most hotly engaged—we are informed that Sherman's brigade—Tyler's Division—suffered, in killed, wounded and missing, 609—that is, about 18 per cent. of the brigade. A regiment of Franklin's brigade—Jorman's—lost the preserve these conservative principles of the fathers of the Republic, which were fast being overwhelmed by popular functions. Every step in the drama has been marked by the same tendency. The changes in the Faderal Constitution were suggested and adopted with the same views, and every page of the bistory of this war will show that we, without the checks of Government, have imposed upon curselves the most conservative principles. Will show that we, without the checks of Government, have imposed upon curselves the most conservative principles. Will show that we, without the checks of Government, have imposed upon curselves the most conservative principles.

itself for an instant in your deliberations, and I would that it should be the good fortune of each successive presiding officer, in the closing scene of every Congress to be able to bear the testimony now publicly give to the honor of this

officers and men generally, was worth) of the highest admiration; and assuredly, hereafter, all those present, may proudly say. We were of that band who fought the first hour of the battle of Manassas. Equal honors and credit must also be awarded in the pages of history, to the gallant officers and men, who, under fee and Bartow, subsequently marched to their side,

some nine different regiments of regiments, detachments of which were engaged. From their official reports, hope for the future; for thus far we have successfully con-

The Richmond Dispatch says the address was listened

to with marked attention, and was received, at its con-

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations.

sixty-four during this the first Congress under our permanent Consti-I may be permitted to say that I have a firm determina-tion, so far as I may be able, to maintain the dignity and preserve the decorum of this body; to administer its rules with firmness and courtesy, and to conduct its business with strict impacts its

with strict impartia ity.

If such a determination, united with a sincere desire to see our legislation take such shape as will best ten! to secure the independence, maintain the honor, and advance he welfare of this entire Confederacy-if this should com-

mand success. I am sure I might expect to succeed. But other qualifications are requisite, about which it is not for me to promise. If in anything I may fall short, 1 trust that the same kind partiality which has called me to this position will throw the mantle of charity over my defects, and wil give me in every time of trial that kind co-operation and generous support which my deficiencies may Our fire require.
The upanimity with which you have made this election is

the primary necessity in all communities, and self-control is the chief lesson of individual life.

In the light of passing even's, we can measure the height and the depth of the excellence intended to be conveyed, when it is said. "Better is he who ruleth his own spirit than he who taketh a city."

The gaze of the world is fixed upon us. Nations look on carious to see how this new system of government will move off, and what manner of men have been chosen to guide its earliest movements.

It is indeed a new system; for, though coinciding in many particulars with that under which we lived so long, it yet differs from it in many essential particulars.

When the Constitution of 1787 was put in operation, the war of the Revolution had been successfully closed. Peace prevailed throughout the whole land, and hallowed all its borders. The industrial operations of the country, long held back, now bounded forward and expanded with all the vigor and rankness of tropical vegetation beneath the influence of a midsummer sun. The trial which that Constitution had fo encounter in its earliest as well as in more fluence of a midsummer sun. The trial which that Constitution had to encounter in its earliest as well as in more matured existence, was simply one engendered by a conflict of these interests. The question was, whether it could give protection to all these interests without becoming the partis n of one and the oppressor of another; or, in fact, whether it has the sustaining power to preserve its integrity against the influence of interest, wielded by ambiguity. We have seen the result.

on. We have seen the result.

The case with our Constitution is very different. It is put in operation in time of war, and its first movements are dis-turbed by the shock of battle. Its trial is one created by the urgencies of this contest. The question to be decided is, whether, without injury to its own integrity, it can supply the machinery and afford the means requisite to conduct this war to that successful conclusion which the recople, in their heart of hearts, have resolved on, and which, I trust, has been decreed in that higher court from whose de-

trust, has been decreed in that higher court from whose de-cisions there is no appeal.

The solution of this question is in the bosom of the fu-ture. Put our system can never perish out like that to which I have alluded. When ambition and interest seized upon that, and destroyed its in egrity, they were not allow-ed to appropriate the rule altogether to themselves. Fa-naticism came forward, and demanded to be received as a participant of power with them, and it claimed not in vain. Beneath the sway of this unboly triumvirate justice was forgotten, intellerance was established, private morals were ruined, and public virtue perished. All feeling of constiational restraint passed away, and all sense of the obligation of an asth was forever lost. The whole machinery of government degenerated into the absolute rule of a corrupt numerical majority. Already the weaker section was marked out for destruction by the stronger, and then came discount for destruction by the stronger, and then came discount for the stronger of t ruption and overthrow. Since then, tyranny the most ab

sointe, and pe jury the most vile, have destroyed the last vestige of soundness in the whole system. Our new system is designed to avoid the errors of the old. Certairly it is founded in a different, system of political philosophy, and is sustained by a peculiar and more conservative state of society. It has elements of strength and long life. But at the threshold lies the question I have albut a successful result must be achieved. But it must be perjury. It must go out peacefully, and in pursuance of its ence-than to injure representative honor, or violate public In the whole book of expedients there is no for falsehood and perjury. Let us, on the contrary, assiduously cultivate the feeling of respect for constitutional limitation, and a sacred reverence for the sanction of an

Se ing, therefore, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, that we are custodians of the nation's life, and the guardians of the Constitution's integrity, what manner of men should we be?

How cool, how considerable, how earnest, how infixible

how true! Having no prospect in the future, save through the success of our cause, how regardless should we be of

the contempt of mankind.

Truly our position is one of great import. Our gallant

army now holds, as it deserves, the first place in the thoughts and effections of our people. But of scarcely less importance in the estimation of all, is the legislative authority which initiates the true civil policy of the Confederof the ingenious youth of their day by recommitting the hearts of the ingenious youth of their day by recommitting the hearts of the of the army which achieved our independence, of the let the lesson be extended and enlarged by enabling them to tell of the self-sacrifice, patriotism, and enlarged states. manship of the Congress which inaugurated the permanent Constitution of this Southern Confederacy. Again, I thank

A passenger from Richmond, who arrived here this Stephens was in the chair. R. M. T. Hunter was elected

Fight at Fort Donelson—The Upper Fort Captured— The main Fort Commanded by our guns—Prolonged and Desperate Fighting—The Gun-boats Disabled—Com Foole's Lespatch—Heavy Losses on both sides -Progress of the Battle-Three Days Fighting-Position of the Fort - Two of the Redoubts Captured-The Fight to be Renewed Yesterday.

St. Luis, Feb. 16. P. M .- The city is wild with excitement and rejoicing at the glorious news just made public from headquarters that "the American flag now waves over Fort Donelson."

The struggle has been severe and the loss heavy on both sides. Major General Grant's batteries was taken by the

Rebels, but was recaptured by our brave troops. ome of the gunboats are said to be badly damaged. Particulars are expected to-night. PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

St. Louis, Feb. 15 .- A special despatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Sunlay, February 16, P. M., Commodore, Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the United States gon-boat Conestoga.

We stormed Fort Donelson on Friday afternoon. The gun-boats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Ca. rondolet, Tyler and Conestoga, after fighting a little over an hour, withdrew. Fifty-four were killed and wourded on our gun-boats.

Pilots Riley and Hinlon of the St. Louis, being among the latter. Commodore Foote, whilst standing on the pilot house of the St. Louis, his flag stip, was slightly wounded.

The St. Louis was hit sixty-one times, and two of the gun-boats were disabled. The Tyler and Conestoga remained out of range of the enemy's guns.

the Carondolet on the left. The enemy's fire was very accurate. They had three batteries-one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second. The upper one mounted four eighteen pounders. This one was held in

reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of

Our fire was directed principally at the water battery One of the enemy's guns burst and a number were di mounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead

mounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of their trenches.

All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland except the Connestoga. She left there yesterday morning.

A rifled gun on the Carondolet burst, killing six men.

The second of th

That some of you, influenced by momentary impulse, should grow restive under the enforcements of those rules which you may make for your own government, would be a matter neither of surprise nor of complaint. But he will prove himself either a weak or a bad man who, on reflection, fails to call back his wayward spirit and subject it to necessary restraint. Submission to constituted authority is the primary necessity in all communities, and self-control is the chief lesson of individual life.

In the light of passing even's we can measure the height be renewed.

STILL LATER.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Despatches received at head-quarters say that all our gunboats were pretty effectual y disabled except one. Commodore Foote was wounded twice, but not se-

The upper redoubt taken by our troops commands the main work of Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that fort today (Sunday.)

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. CHICAGO, Feb. 16th .- The Tribune's special corres

pondence is as follows: FORT DONELSON, Feb. 15, forenoon .- The firing commenced yesterday at daybreak, and continued at intervals all day. Up to 4 o'clock no movement or assault by the land force had been made. Night before last an attempt was made by the Rebels to take Taylor's battery, but they were repulsed by two regiments and

Our loss in wounded is considerable, but so far not more than three or four are dangerously wounded. Six gunboats arrived yesterday: and commenced an attack on the fort at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The four iron-clad boats went within three hundred yards

All the Rebel river guns, except six, were either dismounted or silenced. The first shot fired from the gunboat Louisville dismounted the Rebels 128 pounder. The Louisville received 57 shots, two of which took effect, one striking the starboad side of her deck passing through the entire length of the boat, killing three men and breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the pilot house. The rope was then managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the Tyler, which lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville, scattering the men at the tiller rope, and so much disabled the sterning

tackle that the boat was compelled to fall astern. One shot struck the Pittsburg in the bows and stove an immense hole in her which caused her to drop out of action. The leak, however, has been stopped.

One shot struck the pilot house of the St. Louis, passing through it between the pilot's legs without injuring him. All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the Louisville severely. There were five

The gunboats will not be in a condition to rene attack before to-morrow morning. In consequence of the heighth of the bluff on which the Rebel fortifications are built our cannon cannot have as much effect on them as on Fort Henry. Therefore it will require a much longer time to reduce this fort. The Rebels have raised the black flag; it can be seen flying from a bank a short distance above.

BY. TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATER FROM NASHVILLE .- BUCKNER, PILLOW AND FLOYED SAFE .- THEY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY .- GEN. JOHNSTON AT GALLATIN .- NASHVILLE NOT TO BE SURRENDER.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 19th, 1862. The Atlanta Commonwealth of this morning says that passengers report a dispatch was received at Nashville. stating that Buckner with his army cut his way through the enemy and is safe.

A dispatch in the Scuthern Confederacy, says that Buck. ner is in Nashville.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 19th. 1862. Passengers by the Georgia Rail Road to-night assert that Generals Pillow, Floyed and Buckner, after a gallant defence of three days, cut their way through the enemy and are now in the neighborhood of Nashville. Gen. A. S. Johnston is at Gallatin, and has no idea of surrendering

Nashville. FIRST CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 18th, 1862. Congress met to-day. In the Senate, Vice President President pro tem. James H. Nash, of South Carolina, was

elected Clerk. Senators absent, both from Alabama, Burnett from Kentucky, Semmes from Louisiana, and Phelan from Mississippi.

There was one Georgia vacancy, in consequence of Mr.

Toombs declining to serve. In the House, Mr. Bocock of Virginia, was elected speaker; and Emmet Dixon, of Georgia, elected Clerk. SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. In the House, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, introduced resolu-

tions of enquiry into the causes of the recent disasters in

North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, proposing the appointment of a committee and to send for persons and papers. It was laid on the table. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, introduced a resolution declaring that in case any officer of the army or navy was found in a state of infoxication, whether off or on duty, that he be deprived of his commission; and that a like penalty be inflicted on any officer who knows of such intoxication and fails

to report it. Mr. Foote favored the resolution. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, opposed it. It was laid on the table. The Senate, at one o'clock, proceeded to the representa tive chamber to witness the counting of votes for President and Vice President. Davis and Stephens received all the

In the Senate, Meers. Clay, of Alabama, Semmes, of Louisiana, and Phelan, of Mississippi, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, introduced a bill legalizing the organization of certain companies of Tennessee volunteers since the first of December last. Joint resolutions were adopted to inform the President

that both Houses were organized and ready to receive com-

FROM THE BURNSIDE FLEET. GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 20th, 1862. A dispatch received here to day, states that there were The line of bettle was as follows:—The St. Louis on seven of the enemy's steamers at the mouth of the Roanoke the right, next Louisville, then the Pittsburg and river on the 19th inst., supposed to be destined for Plyseven of the enemy's steamers at the mouth of the Roanoke

OUR GENERALS ALL AT NASHVILLE-GEN. BUCK-NER'S FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH FROM FORT DONNELSON_CONFEDERATE LOSS TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED-FEDERAL LOSS ABOUT SIX THOUSAND.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 20th, 1862, A. M. The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning, says that dispatches from misble sources state that Gens. Johnston,

where the same is the same that the same and the same and the same of the same Paradage the agent framework bein energy had and the party of t

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

ROANOKE_STATEMENT OF FACTS. The following details, very hastily written, have been obtained from eye-witnesses who are perfectly reliable and responsible. Many things are no doubt omitted, which will be added hereafter.

to send the infantry to the two landings at the south Col. Jordan to Ashby's.

were gun-boats, slowly approached our obstructions.— ance to the latitude and the remote and inland position families are dependent upon them. It is something to By twelve o'clock the whole of the armed vessels had of Moscow. If, instead of being located in latitude their families. It is something to all. opened on our lower (Southern) battery, commanded fifty-five degrees forty-five minutes North, and in the reby Major G. H. Hill, and manned by two companies of mote interior of semi-barbarous Russia, far from any the 17th N. C. Regiment. Major Hill replied slowly base line of operations, or from any supplies by water, and carefully with the only three of his guns he could Moscow had stood on the seaboard, or on a navigable bring to bear on the position which the enemy occupied. river, in latitude of thirty-four degrees, its sacrifice Our gun-boats also took part, the enemy turning their would have been but a wanton waste, and could have fire upon them whenever they could. The combat was effected no military object. Nay, had such a fire ockept up between Major Hill's battery and the enemy curred in June, instead of January, even in the latitude the whole day of Friday. This was the only one of our of Moscow, Napoleon could well have afforded to desbatteries that either took a part or was able to take a pise it as an effort of impotent rage, and made it perpart during the whole engagement. A little before dark haps the text for a vehement denunciation of Russian

ber of surf boats in tow, also crowded with troops, ran in towards Ashby's landing. As soon as they came near enough, they commenced throwing shells more than ever, the "great nation." into the woods, apparently with the view of dislodging any of our troops. In the meantime our men under Col. Jordan removed two pieces, an eighteen and a twenty-pounder, to a breast-work nearly a mile in the rear of the landing, to which their orders were to retire, after baving made a stand at the landing, and in the event of not being able to prevent the enemy coming ashore. The early removal of the guns was necessary to prevent their the enemy, as there were no horses to remove them in case their removal had been delayed. Having removed the guns, the men were also brought within the breast-work, there to await the enemy and make a Hill's two companies had reported to Col. Shaw, nor ception. was he aware of any other on the Island.

per here to remark that from the course of the road or causeway it so happened that the landing place was not om our breastwork, so that our fire could not be made to prevent the landing of the enemy.

Next morning, our pickets came in and reported that

The fight was kept up in this position erved, the twenty-four pounder, a howitzer, Let us defend to the last possible point. Let us do

The enemy did not pursue them, nor attempt his precautions nugatory.

rected Lt. Col. Price to bring forward two companies North Carolina as yet has put in no claim. of our reserve and deploy them on the right as skirmish-

Our troops then retreated in order to the camp, a rate Agency shall be transacted. distance of five or six miles. The North Carolinians in usual time. The Virginia troops in double quick. in the hope, no doubt, of being able to get over to the banks and escape capture. The retreating troops arrived at camp about two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. Col. Green with his battalion had landed shortly before, and was thrown out as a skirmishing force. A sharp fire for a very short time was heard between his force and an advanced body of the enemy, but it having been decided in council of officers that it would be only a vain sacrifice of life for no purpose to attempt a resistance which could only end in slaughter without any useful object, it was determined to surren-

Col. Fowle rode out with a white flag to negotiate conditions. The officer commanding the enemy's forces said he could agree to nothing but an unconditional surrender, as he had on the island fifteen thousand troops, in addition to the naval force in the Sound, which turns out to have been so. The enemy could not have forced its way past our batteries, and had a sufficient force been on the island, the position could have been held. The movements of our troops were made by order of General Wise. The engineering was done by Lieut. Selden, of Virginia, and our breast-works were flanked and carried mainly from the fact that the engineer had taken it for granted that the swamp on the right and left of the causeway was impassable.

The number on our side killed outright was 22 or 23, the wounded 36 to 40. It would be impossible to the same sort, we fear, will have to be resorted to in other

Burning Towns.

The question of setting fire to towns on the approach

such sacrifice, so few that the conflagration of Moscow, of their country. if indeed the work of Rostopchin, and not of accident About the time the firing ceased, a small boat of the yet the French, chafing with the rage of a proud peosince row in that very Paris, the representatives of Naboat put back, late on Friday evening, poleon, whom the allies poured out their blood and treas-French capital than ever, and France is, as ever, and

rigid temperature of Virginia. If, in defending our towns, ric neighbours. they are burned by the enemy, upon that enemy be the blame and upon him the barbarism.

three hundred men, and coincided in the determination | the rosin, and if the enemy will come after it, why not | times more tearful. that had been come to. Up to this time no other force send it to him down stream in a light blaze, so that he Firm.—The alarm of fire yesterday at 2 o'clock P.

Captain Wise's company of Anderson's regiment moved, sught to be. All that cannot ought to be de ney. The wind was blowing quite fresh West to North was thrown out as skirmishers on the left, and another stroyed. All this of course in the last resort. The West at the time. We have not learned the amount of

> But the possession of the mere buildings of a town could not advance the cause of an enemy, ner could their destruction retard his progress. An enemy comes prepared to keep the field, and his men would be better in the field than in a town. Therefore as there could be no military end advanced by burning or otherwise destroying mere buildings, we are decidedly of opinion that it ought not to be done. If indeed the enemy could be repulsed, or his progress stayed at the expense of every house in any town, then every house in such town ought to be cheerfully sacrificed, but not otherwise.

We beg our people to think well over these matters, here and elsewhere. To do so in no spirit of panic, but ies of the N. C. 8th Regiment, sent to repel to have all matters fully understood, so that no emergency, no matter how painful, may find them upprepared with some definitely arranged course of action, so that each will know his place, and that should the worst | Elizabeth City, where they will remain until prepararee pieces already referred to, as long as come to the werst, panic and confusion may not ted, the eighteen and six pounder be added to the inevitable sufferings of war.

whatever, owing to the bad management | so with no idea of anything but victory, but while do-Lieut, in command, a member of one of ing so, let us remember that the great Napoleon himself, a companies, as were also the commanders in all the plentitude of his power, and with all the splenguns. Our men fired their small guns over | dor of his genius, and all his own confidence in his works at which the enemy's missiles perfectly "star." never went on a battle-field without having calculated all the contingencies of disaster, and provided all the fight a report came in that Captain Wise | the means of retreat. Even at Waterloo he did so to was killed, and his company had retreated, but not to the | the extent of his means, but treachery, more strong They were in the swamp on the left of than foreign arms, "quite vanquished him," and made all

WE NOTICE in some papers of other States, discussions in reference to the location of the permanent capiork, and in force, having driven back our skir- tal of the Confederate States, each claiming it for some soon as this was noticed, Col. Shaw di- favoured locality in their own or adjoining States .-

An expression of our views on this subject has been ers. This Col. Price did, but before the companies, asked by a friend and subscriber, but really we think which had instantly, on call, formed under fire, could be this is not the time for any such discussion. Let us esdeployed as directed, our work had been flanked, and tablish firmly our independence. Let us give to our the retreat commenced. Captain Rogers' and Captain | Confederate government a name and a recognized place McRae's were the companies formed to deploy as skir- among the nations of the earth, and then we can give mishers, and they were then ordered to cover the retreat, to its seat a local habitation. Let us fix deep and broad and they did so. Our men at the breast-works only the foundations of the republic; let us secure them firmleft when their cartridge boxes were empty and their ly and strongly; let us rear thereon the majestic proportions of our national greatness, and then indeed, may Col. Shaw's force available for the defence of the we pause and discuss the location and form of the mere breast-work could not have exceeded one thousand men. | physical edifices in which the business of our Confede-

"One of the Staff."

We publish a communication over the above signature, in reference to the ordinance reported in the Convention of this State, frem the military committee .-We also publish the ordinance which actually did pass and which, although it may not be perfect, is certainly free from most of the objections to which the committee's bill was fairly liable. It certainly is based upon the view of obtaining the full number necessary to supply the quota due from North Carolina, by voluntary service; and while we do not think that the bounty offered either by the Confederacy or the State. would or could be an inducement, where higher motives had fail three days he would send them reinforcements to the ed, or that any body could for a moment think of holding that out as a bribe or price to our gallant voluntees, still these bounties are valuable as a recognition of service and as a mark of the feeling with which the country regards those who have taken up arms in her

We ask our friend and correspondent, and also all other friends in the noble regiment from which he writes, to read the ordinance in to-day's Journal.

GEN. HUGER, commander of our forces at Norfolk, has issued a general order directing that all "bars, drinking shops, or other places where liquor is retailed, be immediately closed." If Gen. H. never done a good dead he force he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before he certainly deserves and will receive the grant dead before the grant has issued a general order directing that all "bars, drinking shops, or other places where liquor is retailed, be immediately closed." If Gen. H. never done a good deed before, he certainly deserves, and will receive, the gradient of the field of battle, should receive the swift punishment of death.

sentence of death may be executed on the spot, or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended from the ecclesiasted heads of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the first will be take for the suggested to be considered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended from the ecclesiasted heads of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the first will be take for the suggested and propounded from the ecclesiasted heads of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of death may be executed on the spot, or he dand propounded from the ecclesiasted heads of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the first head of his regiment. Something of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the first head of his regiment. Something of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the first head of his regiment. Something of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance will not be better. If then our religious papers will not be considered by his commanding General at the former churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the first head of his regiment. Something of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the different churches, even if a purely voluntary observance of the different chur titude of his country for this one act. Something of punishment of death.

We publish to-day a stirring address from General phis and other points. What these of the enemy and the certainty of his being able to cap. Anderson to the Soldiers of the District of Cape Fear. worth we cannot say. They are so confused as to be ture them, has been much discussed, and, no doubt has We feel assured that this appeal will be responded to almost irreconcileable. For instance, how can Gene been the occasion of much thought that has never found by our brave volunteers in the same spirit which has so rais Price and McCulloch have been falling back away

stands alone in its magnitude and in its consequences. to the ordinance of the Convention of this State offer- thern Missouri above the Missouri River. Again, that assembling in force. Col. Shaw sent to Gen. Wise for instructions. Wise was at Nag's Head. Wise sent word course of which nearly every capital city of continental out by the Confederate government. It is easy to say Europe was occupied, afford but the one example, and that fifty or one hundred dollars is not the inducement that a doubtful one, since the governor by whom it was that should lead any freeman to volunteer for the de-Shaw went himself that night to Willoughby's and sent said to have been done, disavowed it most solemnly. It fence of his country. No one supposes that it is, or safely tenable, General Beauregard will not sacrifice his may have been the work of the Russian authorities, but that it is se offered; but, apart from its value as a token that can never be established. But leaving that point of the feeling of the country, one hundred dollars is On Friday, about 11 A. Al., the chemy since, build being at least one hundred, of which twenty-seven open, it evidently stands alone, and owed all its imports surely some consideration to the many brave men, whose as Forts Donelson or Henry are not the kind of things

OUR COTEMPORARY of the Richmond Enquirer thinks we are in bad humour about matters and things involving the charge of injustice to our troops, as made apparent in the reports of the Virginia papers. It says that it has always spoken in high terms of North Carolina troops, etc. It also thinks that instead of complaining of others, North Carolinians ought to blow their own trumpets-for to that its remarks amount. That North Carolinians will hardly do.

We do not particularly accuse the Enquirer. We suppose it has said that such and such regiments were barbarity. Subsequently the allies occupied Paris, and Ine-looking bodies of men and well armed and equipped. Davis. It is brief and its tone is dignified and patriot-About the time the firing ceased, a small boat of the ple, humiliated by those upon whom they had trampled, about all that has been voluntarily conceded by our failure. Being so short as it is, it will no doubt be making soundings as though in view of a landing being never once thought of offering up their proud city a Virginia cotemporaries. We remember the Bethel atattempted there. Of the party in the boat, some two sacrifice to the flames; and time that at last brings all fair well. General Hill's account of that battle was public and containing no new revelations of fact, it calls for no or three were killed and others wounded by a fire from things even, has justified the wisdom of their course, lished because it was the only one made that deserved the comment. Just after the organization of the permanent After the boat put back, late on Friday evening, are to dethrone, stand a head and shoulders higher than three of the enemy's steamers with troops on board and are to dethrone, stand a head and shoulders higher than any monarch in Europe. Paris is more proudly the Richmond cotemporaries that anybody else was at Beth- early day after the inauguration he would send in a el besides the Richmond troops, except in a very subsi- communication. Of course, various and vague surmis We can re-enact no Moscow, by burning down South- to be admired fight made by a few Virginians at Roan-nication, and rumors of a peculiar and not unfavorable ern cities. That is evident. The hyperborean climate oke, where one company fought until all but seven character are affort, but so many rumors get affort and of Russia with its ice and snows, offers no parallel to did'nt fall, puts to shame the unfortunate North Caro- turn out to be false that we forbear to mention them .the balmy breezes of the Carolinas, or even to the more lina troops, who only lost as many men as their chival- If they be well-founded we will be sure to hear of them

But let us do justice to all. Let us no longer under- est monded. rate either our friends or our enemies. We have per-The result of all this reasoning is this, and this we haps all been too apt to do so : been too jealous of each came up and also took position at the breast-work. He exposed position. Why not have every barrel of it put to stand the cost—to pay the cost of independence, be had with him one six-pounder under Lieut. Selden. This on rafts in the stream ready for instantly casting adrift, that cost ever so great—that price ever so high. It will was drawn by mules. Near about the same time Lieut. each barrel having one head knocked out, and enough | not bankrupt the cause, and whatever ills it may bring Col. Anderson of Wise's Legion reported himself with spirits of turpentine on each raft to thoroughly saturate in its train, subjugation would draw after it ills ten

than the two North Carolina regiments, and Major may make the most of it. It will give him a warm re- M., was caused by the building belonging to Mrs. R. W. Gibbs, in the Southern part of town, having caught All food and other stores that can be promptly re- on the roof, from, it is supposed, sparks from some chimoss sustained. Only a small portion of the furniture was saved. The main building was a large two story house, and was, together with all other buildings on the lot, entirely consumed. Fortunately the buildings in the neighborhood were scattering, and although several ertions of citizens and the firemen the fire was kept confined to the premises where it first broke out.

The Howard Fire Company, also the Hook and Ladder Company, deserve particular mention for their unceasing exertions .- Daily Journal, 25th inst.

THE NORFOLK Day Book of the 24th inst., says that he priseners captured by the Federalists at Roanoke sland-numbering, officers and men, two thousand two hundred and forty-were released on parole on Friday last. The sick and wounded among them, numbering about fifty, have been placed in a hospital building at tions are made for their removal to Norfolk.

The telegraph line between this point and Weldon is not working this morning. It is probably down. The heavy winds of yesterday no doubt resulting in prostrating some of the poles, as we have heard of the lines being down or breken in three places. We suppose it will soon be up, perhaps this afternoon, possibly before

We hardly know whether to regard the absence of telegraphic news as a thing to be regretted or not. For one day we are willing to do without it, for we confess graphic news has not been so good lately that we should ries. care to do without it for a while.

But out of this nettle danger, we may and we must and Fort Donelson, we may and we must learn the ne- on the other side, would make them out to be. cersity of a plan admitting of concentration and not neeasarily leading to defeat.

To disperse our forces in small bodies and in insufficient works, is to invite capture, and nothing so demoralizes an army as the example of large bodies of men laying down their arms. This policy if continued in be short, because our men will leave the army at the exwould ruin any campaign. It has ruined every cam- piration of their term of service. I do not believe a paign so conducted. We can and we will promp make up more than a sufficient number

of men to compensate for all our losses. In fact the first result of these disasters will be to be handcuffed and banged as traitors and felons? Can to swell our aggregate number of troops vastly, and they bear to leave their wives and sisters to be insulted. to lead to the general re-enlistment of our twelve and their children to beg Yankees? I know they canweeks must not be repeated, or disastrous consequences and gladly would we share them if we could. We know must result. - Daily Journal, 25th inst.

THE LADY by whom the substitute for oiled silk, alluded to some days since in this paper, was made was Mrs. Murphy C. McNair of Copper Hill, Robeson

hazards-even at the point of the bayonet-and that in number of 50,000 men. This corroborates the statement published this morning in our telegraphic column. N. O. Com. Bulletin, 20th inst.

CHARGE AGAINST COL. AMSANZEL-OFFICIAL ORDER FROM

made by Geff. Lander of the misconduct of an officer If General Lander is satisfied that Colonel Amsanze was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy. he may be tried on the spot, and if found guilty, the

EDWARD STANTON, Secretary of

WE PUBLISH, as usual sundry telegraphs from Mon uniformly marked their course, and which prompted down in Arkansas before a superior force on the 17th, The history of the world affords but few examples of them to spring forward among the foremost in defence and fighting and defeating said force on the 18th, and at the same time a Confederate force under Col's. Herbert We would take occasion to rekr in this connection McNairy and McRae been holding its ground in Norappears to us to be doubtful. The General will hold it only on military principles. If, by the giving way of our centre at Bowling Green, Columbus is no longer command. He will make no engineering blunders and confine his men in no mere slaughter pens. Such things that he would construct or make a stand at. We wish he had gene out seoner. His skill might have saved us

Whether Albert Sidney Johnston and George B. Crittenden are at Murfreesborough or not we cannot Where Humphrey Marshall and other leaders are, is wholly unknown to us. We have little doubt they will each soon find his place and give a good account of matters and things. Whether Nashville will or will not be defended, is a question which will probably require to be answered in the negative. But in truth the whole matter is confused and unsatisfactory.

We give in fall the inaugural address of President That much has generally been conceded, and that is ic. It acknowledges disaster but scouts at the idea of name of a report at all, and its facts were admitted be- nent Congress, last week, both houses informed the cause they could not be denied; but not until this point | President that they were organized and ready to receive diary capacity indeed. The terrible and never enough 68 are made in reference to the nature of that commu-If they are not we will not, and the least said the soon-

one-third going out every two years. Of course, to would humbly recommend :- Remove all Cotton from other. Thought too much of who should get form these classes the first Senators have to be so arpoints sufficiently near the coast to be liable to attack. the mede of credit for valor in saving the ranged that one-third of them vacate their seats at the cause, rather than of the all-important matter of the end of two years; another third at the end of four Rosin or Crude Turpentine, where near a river like safety of that cause. Our people now cease to under- vears, and still another third serve out the full term of stand in case of being attacked. About the same time the Cape Fear, Neause or other stream would not, we rate their foe. They have now calculated the cost. | six years. Who should receive these terms of service Col. Shaw with the force from Willoughby's landing suppose, pay for transportation to and storage in a less They have estimated the price and they are determined respectively, was decided by lot and the result was as

> y ars, terms expire February, 1884.
>
> Mesars Baker of Florida, Clay of Alabama, Clark of Missouri, Davis of North Carolina, Johnson of Arkansas, Phelan of Mississippi, Simms of Kentucky, and

> Toombs of Georgia.
> Senators of the second Class. who drew Ballo's for fou years, Term expire February, 1866.
>
> Messis. Barnwell of South Carolina, Brown of Misisiesippi, Dortch of North Carolina, Henry of Tennes-

Mesers. Burnett of Kentucky, Haynes of Tennessee, vet to come, and come it will, surely. Hill of Georgia, Hunter of Virginia, Mitchell of Arkapses, Orr of South Carolina, Oldham of Texas, Sparrow of Louisiana, and Yancey of Alabama.

To Cur Excharges. We agree with the Richmond- Enquirer in placing

but little reliance upon the reports of fugitives from battles; they are generally grossly exaggerated and are often pure fictions. We all know what nonesense reached us in this way in regard to the fight at Roanoke

ernment to paralyze Southern effort and energy by s ty. We have not a doubt in the world that one-half of alone are now equal to the trust. No other men can the bragging and boasting in the New York Herald, Tribune and other Northern papers is manufactured for Southern consumption, to go from Fortress Monroe racy depends, if not the ultimate fate of the country, by flag of truce-to be copied into the Norfolk Bay Book, and re-copied all over the South-to frighten the encourage the disaffected. We may say that people not be denied that printed matter shrewdly and artfully concected is almost certain to have some effect. and it is not every reader that is sufficiently familiar with public matters to make the proper discriminations that our attention has been so strained, and indeed over- and due allowances. More care ought to be used in strained—our feelings and anxieties so actively aroused this respect. We, ourselves, do not feel wholly blamethat we feel nervous and almost irritable. The tele- less, although far less so than many of our cotempora-

to be, but they are nothing like as bad as fugitives from pluck the flower safety. Out of Hatters and Roanoke battle on our own side, or interested Northern papers

> BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 18th. Messrs. Editors :- It is intuitive with the Yankee to calculate, but that they sometimes fail to realize, the poblest men on earth. They are fighting for all that makes life desirable, and will they so quickly give up the ship? Will the men of the South suffer themselves

> We know that our men have endured great bardships that they want to see us that we may cheer them with ence when we knew that our country was paid as the price of our short lived enjoyment? Would it be pleasant to anticipate bondage under Yankee masters?-Would they not deprive us of social and religious p vileges with the same ruthless hand that they are to take away our political rights?

Men of the South, stay in the army, the women of South call upon you to do so! "Trust in God and your good blades," and we will pray for you. Let our hearts bleed-let them be broken, but neve let the heart of the Confederate States of America

A SOLDIER'S SISTER.

cease to throb!

manimous sentiment is to let the authorities, who take all the power and glory to themselves, use their "brief authority" to keep the executive and married folks out of it, and keep in, or force in the dastardly twelve months volunteers. The milities are equally honored. This is a bitter pill to the high spirited chivalry of the State, who would willingly fight to the death as freemen for their homes, their rights and their sacred honor, but who would not strike a blow as slaves for the State and country they sought to honor. Other Ptates have appealed to the nobler impulses—the lofty patriotism of their volunteers—and the honored soldiers responded with alacrity. Gen. Johnston's appeal to the volunteers in Northern Virginia, and Gen. Longstreet's speech to the army of the Potomac were not without effect. The volunteers were appealed to like men, and will respond like herces. The storms of wister, the ravages of sickness, nor the connon's mouth could dant spirits thus aroused. It is the right plan to touch the hearts and arouse the patriotism

There would have been no need for a draft, but for such There would have been no need for a draft, but for such "Ordinances" as has lately polluted the bright pages of Carolina's history. The "executive," however, (what a blessing to the State!) is to be exempted from all such disgraceful duty. More too are to be spared—the married men,—look out girls your single days are short! "the stage drivers and the superintendent, assistant Physician, and all necessary attendants of the Insane Asylum." Ah, well then, the latter locality will be well provided, and the provided its executive." Can rate at there in case of a new "executive" can retrest there in case of a new

order for draft, or a dangerous invasion!

No Regiment ever more sincerely wished the State of North Carolina success than ours, but it being a twelve months affair, I am ashamed to name it. It was among the very first to respond to our Country's call, and would have been the last to quit the "tented field," but for the manifesto of the great men about Raleigh. It will be a hard matter for this Regiment to disband at the expiration of their term of service, seeing the clouds that environ our loved Southern horizon, but it will be a hard matter to revive the old spirit that was everywhere manifest among the treovs before the ordinance came to light. One blast from the trumpet of B F. Porter would be worth a tho

Sons of the South, arise! awake! be free! Behold! the day of Southern glory comes! See! where the blood stained flag of tyranny. Pollutes the air, that breathes around your homes . Pise! Southern men! from villages and farms; Cry vengeance! Oh, shall worse than pirate slaves Strangle your children in their mothers' arms. And soit on dust that fills y ur fathers' graves ! To arms! sons of the fouth! Come like a mountain flord! March on! let every vale o'erflow with the invader

What would these men whose lives black treachery stains Conspirators to plunder long endeared? For whom these vile, these ignominious chains?
These fetters for our brother's hands prepared? Sons of the South! for us! O! bitter tho What transports should our burning souls inspire! hall Southers men, by mercenaries bought, Be sold to vassalage, from son to sire? Respond to freedom's call! Wipe off the stain Of the invader's feet. Dying they will see, Thy triumph and the lan't redeemed again!" Fuch language to freemen, irstead of force, should be used.

ONE OF THE STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS. DISTRICT OF THE CAPE FEAR, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 22, 1862. GENERAL ORDER.)

No. 6.

Soldiers of the District of the Cape Fear: You have nobly voic teered for the defence of your invaded country. You have separated yourselves from the endearments of family and the genial society of Senators of the First Class, who drew Ballots marked two friends; have undergone the diseases of camp, and become inured to its hardships and privations. patiently submitted to discipline and drill, and have ac- or property which might be in dispute. But the Governquired the capacity for usefulness in active service in the field.

Your work, however, is not finished. In the position assigned you in the great war now raging in the height of its fury, you have bitherto been mactive, but not useless; you have made gratifying progress in acquiring see, Maxwell of Florida, Peyton of Missouri, Preston the knowledge and habits essential to a soldier, and your of Virginia, Semmes of Louisiana, and Wigfall of Texas. presence here has secured this portion of our country Senators of the third Class, who drew Ballots for six immunity from the ravages of the enemy, which have already desolated so many portions of it. Your time is

The heavy clouds which have been so long gathering on all sides of our horizon are new discharging their pent up fury on the devoted heads of our fellow countrymen, spreading havoc and desolation through some of trymen, spreading havoc and desolation through some of A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hoshosts of the enemy are enlisted for the War-for your subjugation. It is at such a time, that your country demands to know who will stand steadfast to the last,who shall meet the enemy exultant from his dearly bought victories?

Shall it be the flower of the country, who rushed to arms at the first call, now inured to camps and discipline, or shall it be raw levies in the midst of which must continue to oppress them for generations to wholly without skill or experience? The sacrifices you have already made have placed you in a position which demands still further sacrifices. You have voluntarily big parade of Northern power, success and irresistibili- undertaken to uphold the flag of your country. You

supply your place. composing the great Volunteer Army of the Confedemuch of its weal or woe. You are now asked to re-enlist for the War. Will you go home and abandon the cause without striking a blow, or will you fight it

To each soldier re-enlisting is offered a bounty of take these things for what they are worth, but it can- fifty dollars, and a turlough of sufficient duration to and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to batenable him to go home and arrange his effairs for the im-pending struggle for a life worth living, or a death pre-It was, perhaps in the ordination of Providence that we pending struggle for a life worth living, or a death preerable to a life of miserable slavery. To all is offered a country's gratitude and imperishable renown. Your unanimous, prompt and hearty response to this

call will more depress the courage and cool the ardour of the enemy than a great defeat. Commanding Officers of Posts, Regiments and unat-

tached Companies, will carry into immediate execution General Order No. 1, dated Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1862.

Brig. Gen'l JOSEPH R. ANDERSON. ROSCOE B. HEATH,

Assist nt Adjutant General.

ce-one where silent but fatal influence is more to be dreadglows the fire of patriotism, to rally to the rescue of your State from a bondage infinitely more degrading than any Lincoln and his mercenaries could impose upon her. I beseech you to repel the foul Tyrant who is forging claims not only for the bodies, but also for the intellects of your sons. Shall I according to the property of the provisional gives place to the Permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serior your sons. Shall I according to the provisional gives place to the Permanent Government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serior your sons. woman plead with the sons of the "Old North State" to despot "Whiskey." Should the Confederate government fail to arrest and subdue this hydra-headed monster, then indeed, will I relinquish all hope of achieving our politics independence A NORTH CAROLINA WOMAN.

Company Shops, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1862.

23, the wounded 36 to 40. It would be impossible to give an accurate statement of the enemy's loss. They admit 900 killed and wounded out of their land force; of the wounded few recover.

The 2d Reg't Wise's Legion under Col. Richardson, The 2d Reg't Wise's Legion under Col. Richardson, the above points will be forwarded, if left at that store no part.

EDWARD STANTON, Secretary of War.

SADELIA, Mo., Feb. 19.—Bigadier-General Price, as on of Starting Price, Colombus and Captain Crosby, were captured user Warsaw on and Captain Crosby. Among the passengers on the letters from Camp Wyatt and Fort Fisher, for persons to this place. The prisoners from Camp Wyatt and Fort Fisher, for persons to this place. The prisoners from Camp Wyatt and Fort Fisher, for persons to this place. The prisoners were the following ladies:

The 2d Reg't Wise's Legion under Col. Richardson, truns into only a few men under Major Fry, who took no part.

EDWARD STANTON, Secretary of War.

War Department, Feb. 16, 1862.

Sadelia, Mo., Feb. 19.—Bigadier-General Price, as on of Starling County and Captain Crosby, were captured user Warsaw on and Captain Crosby. Among the passengers on the letters from Camp Wyatt and Fort Fisher, for persons to the enemy's loss. They places besides Norfolk.

We have been requested to state, that in future all the same sort, we fear, will have to be resorted. In som of Santon, of the cane and Captain Crosby, were captured user Warsaw on and Captain Crosby. Among the passengers on the letters from Camp Wyatt and Fort Fisher, for persons to the enemy's loss. They places besides Norfolk.

We have been requested to state, that in future all the same sort, we fear, will have to be resorted. In son of Captain Crosby, were captured user Warsaw on the fear of the enemy's loss. They and Captain Crosby was pred for the enemy's loss. They and Captain Crosby was pred for the enem SADELIA, Mo., Feb. 19 .- Brigadier-General Price,

*

It is with neighed feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deaply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own an worthiness.

In return for their kindness, I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a scalous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, with drawing from the Union, confederated together, to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a govern-

ment which would better secure the liberties, for the pre servation of which that Union was established. Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a re-turning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dis-pelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the presention of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the timethe disregard they have recently exhibited for an the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process, or in-dictment duly found, the writ of habeas corpus suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be an other added to the list of secoded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil efficers, peaceful ci tizens, and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to admin ster a government as free, liberal and humane as that es.

tablished for our common use. For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The Courts have been open; the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the

The people of the States new confederated became con-vinced that the Government of the United States had failen into the hands of a Sectional Majority who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a contina disperaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds, and establish a new Confederacy for themselves.

[Cheers.]
The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Gov rament had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordaired and established. To save ourselves from a revolution, which in its silent but rapid progress was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve n spirit as well as in form, a system of government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association composed of States homogeneous in interest, in

selves from
society of
pp. and beYou have

Gation composed of States nomogeneous in interest, in
ppclicy and in feeling. [Cheers.]
True to our traditions of peace and our love of instice,
we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a
fair and amics ble settlement of all questions of public debt ment at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the anna's of this Continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation, over an area exceeding 700,000 square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, al voice, connect ber destiny with the tile array, and waging war along a frontier miles; battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and al'hough the contest is not ended, and the tide for the mement is against us, the final result in our favor is no

The period is near at hand when our fees must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred; a debt which, in their effort to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens

pose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. Fut we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price o

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emoions and qualities of the humon coul. It is cultivating feel ings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self sacrifice, and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that new animating men, women and children in every part

were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price

which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest with all its common traditions of glery, of sacrifice, and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, pr cing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and joint ef-

made without some corresponding benefits. If the acqui escence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has de prived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our loy it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by

ur unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor receive pening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and in-clination by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable mar-lets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coproof of this it is to be remembered, that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States pro

Fellow-Citizens: After the struggle of ages had const

to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyransy of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore, we are in arms to

and course of the people, of which the present war furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of responsibilities I now with unaffected diffidence, an about to assume; and fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief, but eventful career, to Thee, the Confederacy during its brief, but eventful career, to Thee, the Thy blessing on my country and its cause.

[Continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

JAMES J. WARING. Med. Director, N. C.

g, Gen. R. C. Gallin, ir:—In this day of an apparent adversity, when our for-is seem to have entered the dark valley of the "shad-"permit me to call your attention to a page in the his-Spain, and another in the history of the American refer to that dark period when Spain lay prostrate at set of Napoleon, and to that still darker period, when the first period of the American Revolution. England's a Yorktown, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. newspapers of our and would instruct the people in se two pages of history. Adversity, sir, is unquestiona-necessary in all revolutions, as the whip to rouse the ergies of a people determined to be free. The familiar "Rebel Plant" that flourished as it was d upon, i lustrates my meaning. Are our people true to emselve? Are they determined to have self-government? they determined to conduct their material interests as y prefer, rather than as a distant people might elecall history testifies they cannot be conquered, and ould that our journals would spread far and wide over the the two incidents I submit to you.

cia, Gen. R. C Gatlin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAMES J. WARING.

NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS, BY HEADLEY

MARSHAL NEY. pain lay prostrate at the feet of Napoleon. The English the palace at Madrid, rubbing his hands together with clee. A number of French officers were present, among hem Marshal Ney. Said Napsleon, "our affairs go well. We have beaten the English at Ancona. The war will be reded in force were the "." hese people are obstinate; even the women and children. hey fig tus. They massacre our men by detail. We cut day and to-morrow we have a more erous one to conterd with. It is not an army that we have to fight but a whole nation.'

From "Washington and His Cenerals." BY HEADLEY.

GENERAL GREENE-RETREAT THROUGH THE CARwas ordered to meet an my would cut off his retreat. Morgan, nobly was it run. with less than a thousand men, immediately began to retire; At length the m

gan to retrea: He knew Cornwallis, with a powerful army, was close upon him, and an hour's delay might lose him all the fruits of his gallant achievement. The British throw themselves in an overwhelming charge on the English the spoils and prisoners that had been taken. But with it was glorious, secure a few more hours of safety to those ech vigor had Morgan pushed his retreat, that his adver they were protecting. This noble devotion was spared such sary was unable to overtake him, and came up the Cataw- a trial; the fires were indeed those kindled by Green's solesolved to spare no sacrifice to secure this result. He im- he arrived at the smouldering camp-fires, believed himself ed, so that it could move rapidly and without encumbrance.

Liquor casks were staved in before the soldiers—wagons his van was close upon the rear of that firm guard. Now consumed, and all those tings which go to make up the came the last prodigious effort of the British commanderittle comtorts of a camp, committed to the flames. Cornthat rear-guard must fall, and with it, Greene, or all his orward a hundred and fifty miles to succor Mortions as he rode into camp. With him at their head they feared nothing, and joyfully entered on the race with their

Greene had ordered the main army to rendezvous at Guil-ord, and thither he now directed his steps, closely watch-

treat was performed, it is necessary only to glance at a map. Three large rivers rise in the north-west parts of nto the Atlantic. The lower, or more southern one, s the Catawba, which empties into the Santee. The next, hevered with his legion in front of Cornwallis. As the formetween two armies effectually separates them of minitia there to dispute the passage. At aybreak, the British column was seen silently approach-A deep hush was on everything, broken only The rain was falling in torrents, and the banks, looked long and anxi usly on the farther side. all was wild and silent; but fainst fisshes of the Amein the woods, told too well that he had been ach other, to steady their slippery footing, the grenadiers cavalry went plunging through, but the rapid stream under him; but the noble animal, with a desperate efort, carried his rider to the bank before he fell. The inepid troops at length reached the shore, and routed the solve what next to do.

Cornwall's was now on the same side of the river

Thus ended this glorious th his antagonist, and prepared to follow up his advanage with vigor. But the latter no sconer heard that the and ny had passed the Catawba, than he ordered the retreat to the Yadkin. Through the drenching rain and deep mud, and commenced crossing. In the meantime, the recent raises had swollen this river also, so that by the time Greene had safely effected the passage, the current was foaming by on a level with its banks. He had urged everything forward with the utmost speed, and at midnight, just as the with a voiley from the advanced guard of the British. When the morning light broke over the scene, there lay the two armies within sight of each other, and the blessed Yadkin rging and roaring in threatening accents between, as purpose to daunt the invaders from its bosom. Stung glish lined the shore with artillery, and opened a fierce can-nonade on the American camp. Fut the army, protected by an elevated ridge, rested quietly and safely behind it.— In a little cabin, just showing its roof above the rocks. Greene took up his quarters, and while his troops were reposing, commenced writing his dispatches. The even supsecting the American general had established him there, directed his artillery upon it, and soo ed from their sides. It was not long before the roof of the cabin was struck, and the shingles and clapboards be-

Four days the British general tarried on the shores of the ikin, and the , as the waters subsided, again put his army in motion. Moving lower down the river, he crossed over, and started anew after his adversary. But the latter, ever vigilant, was already on his march for Guilford, which resolved to make a stand, and strike this bold riton to the heart. But on reaching Guilford, he learned to his dismay, that the reinforcements promised him had no nglish army was nearly double that of his own, and all well tried disciplined soldiers; and he knew it would be madness to give battle on such disadvantageous terms. There was, therefore, no remedy but retreat, and this had now become a difficult matter. In the hope of being able to sustain himself at Guilford, he had suffered his enemy to approach so near, and block him in so effectually, that there was but one possible way of escape. Cornwallis On the 10 h of February, this battle of matæuvres again commenced, and the two armies, now only twenty-five miles apart, stretched forward. Cornwallis supposed his adversary would make for the upper fords of the progress.

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE of Green Cloth just through the blockade for trimming, and handsome Gray and Blue Goods for Uniforms, at BALDWIN'S.

BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE of Green Cloth just through the blockade for trimming, and handsome Gray and Bulle Goods for Uniforms, at BALDWIN'S.

BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE of Green Cloth just through the blockade for trimming and handsome Gray and be restored in a few days. Several houses were in progress. adversary would make for the uppar fords of the Dan, as there was nothing but ferries below, and hence put his army in such a position that he could crush him at once; but Greene quietly withdrew towards the Lower Dan, where he ordered boats to be congregated, in which he could trans.

Also, Gold Lace, Staff Buttons, &c., at port his troops over. His object in this was two-fold : first,

gan to fly about in every direction—but the stern warrior within never once looked up, and wrote on as calmly as it

in his peaceful home.

to place a deep instead of a fordable river between him and his formidable adversary, and secondly, to be in a situation to effect a junction with the reinforcements he expected from Virginia. Discovering at once the error under which Corrwalis labored, he added to it by sending a large detachment to measure in front, as if the upper fords were indeed the object of his efforts. Col. Williams commanded this choosen body of men, and marched boidly against the continuous translations. entire English army. The British commander, thinking to be the advanced guard of the Americans, began has to contract his lines, and make preparations for a flerce resistance. This detained his march, and allowed Greene t

get a start, without which he must inevitably have been The English were without baggage; indeed, th only be delayed, and general devastation and bloodshed whole army had been converted into light infanty, which enabled it to move with much more alactity than that of the Americans It was now the dead of winter-the roads to the "luco quotations" extensively circulated through the presenting a mass of jugged points to the soldiers feet, through which or over which they were compelled to drag meantime Cornwallis, apprised of his error, began the pursuit in good earnest. But that gallant rear-guard of still present-ever bending like a brow of wrath on the advancing enemy. The fate of the American army rested on its firmness and skill, and every officer in it seemed to

feel the immense trust committed to his care. There were Lee's gallant legion, and Washington's heavy mounted, desperate horsemen, heroes every one. Vigilant untir-ing, brave, they hovered with such a threatening aspect round the advancing columns, that they were to march in close order to pre ent an attack. The legligence, the least oversight, and the blow would fall like ghtning. Never did a rear guard behave more galiantly. The men were allowed only three hours' sleep out on the twenty-four, and but one meal a day. By starting and pushing forward three hours before daylight, they were enabled to get a breakfast, and this was the last next morning. Yet the brave fellows bore al without a murmur; and night after night, and day after day, presentted the same determined front to the enemy. Cornwallis, believing for awhile that he had the whole American force in front, rejeiced in its proximity, knowing that when it reached the river in must peri-h-then Virginia would ite open to his victorious arms, and the whole South be prostrate. But when he at length discovered his mistake, he strained forward with desperate efforts. In the meanwhile, the fleeing army presented a most

heart-rectding spectacle Half clad, and many of them barefoot, with only one blacket for every four men, they toiled through the mire, or left their blood on the frezen ground-pressing on through the wintry sterm and cold winds in the desperate struggle for life. At night when they snatched a few moments' repose, three soldiers would stretch themselves on the damp ground under one blanket, and the fourth would watch, and happy were those who had even this scanty covering. Over hills, through forests, across streams, they held their anxious way, drenched by the rains, and chilled by the water through which they wadry their clothes by the heat of their own bodies saw their distress with bitter grief, but it could not be helped-his cheering words and bright example were all h could give them. Now hurrying along his exhausted columps, and now anxiously listening to hear the sound of the enemy's gons in the distance, he became a prey to the most wasting anxiety. From the time he had set out for the camp of Morgan, on the banks of the Catawba, he had not taken off his clothes; while not an efficer in the army was earlier in the saddle, or later out of it, than he. But undismayed-his strong soul fully resolved vet to conquer-he surveyed with a calm, stern eye, the dangers that thickened around him. Should the rear guard fail, nothing but a miracle could save him—but it should not fail. Every deep-laid lan was thwarted, every surprise disconcerted, and every sudden movement to crush it eluded by its tireless, sleep But Cornwallis at length saw the error he he had been led less leaders. Often within musket-shot of the enemy's vaninto, and immediately concentrating his troops. moved forward upon Morgan. Tarleton, with eleven hundred men, the stern orders to desist were abayed and the two tired Tarleton, with eleven hundred men, the stern orders to desist were obeyed, and the two tired dered to meet him in front, while he himself, with the armies toiled on. It was a fearful race for life, and right

At length the main army arrived within forty miles of the but Tarleton, with his accustomed vigor, pressed him so hard, that when he came to Broad River he dared not atempt the passage, and so resolved to make a desperate they swept onward through the gloom, cheered by the thought that another day would place the object for which the eleven hundred man Tarleton led into the battle of Cowpens, he saved but four hundred. Two cannon, eight hundred muskets, a hundred dragoon-horzes, and tents denly saw, at twelve o'clock, watch-fires blazing in the disd ammunition, were the fruits of his victory.

tance. There then lay the army, for which they had struggled so nobly and suffered so much, overtaken at last, and sure to with a powerful ar- fall In this fearful crisis, that gallant band paused and held a The British throw themselves in an overwhelming charge on the English nander strained every nerve to cut him off, and recover army, and rolling it back on itself, by a sacrifice as great as just in time to see the last of the rear-guard form on diers, but the tired columns had departed, and staggering Still it was possible to reach him from want of repose and food, were now stretching forward he could effect a junction with Greene, and he through the midnight, miles in advance. Cornwallis, when that rear guard must fall, and with it, Greene, or all his sacrifice would be in vain. On the banks of t It took two days to complete it—and then, stripped wrestler for the struggle, the British general moved and. But Greene, with only a single aid, and a ser rapidly on the guard, pu hing it fiercely before them, and scorning all meaner success, pressed forward for the great-er prize. Still Lee's intrepid legion, and Washington's fear-The victors of Cowpens received him with acclamates horsemen, hung black and wrathful around their path, as he rode into camp. With him at their head they striving desperately, but in vain, to check their rapid advance. On, on, like racers approaching the goal, they swept over the open country, driving everything before

> But at noon a single horseman was seen coming, in a swift gallop, up the road along which Greene had lately passed Every eye watched him as he approached, and as he reined his panting steed up beside the officers of that exhausted. still resolute band and exclaimed, "The army is over the river," a loud buzza rent the air.

The main portion of the guard was now hastly dispatch d by the shortestest route to the ferry, while Lee still of it, and nearly parallel, is the Yadkis, emptying in- er approached the river, they saw Greene, wan and hag edee. The last, and more northern is the Dan, gard, standing on the shore, and gazing anxiously up the wards and forwards across the Virginia line, and finally was over, but he had remained behind to learn the fate of South. the touthern river, and directed his steps north-his progress cutting the Yadkin and Dan. To place a forward to the river with shouts which were echoed in deafening accents from the opposite shore. It was now dark, l adversary, is almost sure to be ruined. Therefore, tellort of comwallis was to overtake his weak ene-tellort of comwallis was to overtake his weak ene-tellort of comwallis was to overtake his weak ene-tramp of I ee's legion, as it came thundering on towards the was now across the Catawba, which swollen of armor, as those bold riders dismounted, and leaped into the boats reacy to receive them. Their horses were pushed into the water after them, and the black mass disappeared cceive his antagonist, and cross without farther shore to'd of their safe arrival, and a shout that But Greene had been on the alert, and sta-made the welkin ring went up from the American camp. made the welkin ring went up from the American camp.— Lee was the last man that embarked; he would not stir till his brave dragoons were all safe; and as the boat that bore of the swollen waters, and not a living thing was in the shore. Twilight still rested on the forest, rapidly in towards the river, but the prey they thought within their grasp had escaped. Not a boat was left behind, river rolling between him and his foe. It was a bitter disappointment; his baggage had all been destroyed in vain. and this terrible march of two hundred and fifty miles made

But no pen can descride the joy and exultation that reigny entered the channel. With muskets poised heads to keep them dry, and leaning against that galiant rear-guard with open arms, and hailed them as their deliverers. Forgot was all-their lacerated feet, and thed forward. As they advanced the water deepened, it if flowed in a strong, swift current up to their wasts. and even the wintry wind swept by unheeded in the iov of their escape Together they sat down and recounted their remains. The interest is to be paid in coin. th horses and riders, downward in the toils, and asked, each of the other, his perils and hardships The head of the column had already reached the by the way. Laughter, and mirth, and songs, and all the tre of the river, when the voices of the sentinels rung reckless gayety of a camp from which restraint is taken, nugh the darkness, and the next moment their guns made the shores echo. But it was with sterner pleasure through the storm. The Americans, five hundred Greene contemplated his escape; and as he looked on the number, immediately poured in a destructive volley, but majestic river, rolling in broad, deep current onward in the British troops pressed steadily forward. Soldier after star-light, a mountain seemed to lift from his heart. He list-ddier rolled over in the fixed, and Cornwallis's horse was ened to the boisterous mirth about him, only to rejoice that ened to the boisterous mirth about him, only to rejoice that so many brave fellows had been snatched from the enemy; then turned to his tent to ponder on his position, and re

Thus ended this glorious retreat. It had been conducted for two hundred and fifty miles, through a country not fur nishing a single defile in which a stand could be made .-Three large rivers had been crossed-forests traversed-and through rain and mud, and over trest and ice, Green had carcely halting to eat or rest, the ragged troops dragged fled for twenty days, befiling every attempt of his more heir weary way, and on the third day reached the river, powerful antagonist to force him to a decisive action. For the skill in which it was planned, the resolution and energy | ment with which it was carried through and the distance traversed, it stands alone in the annals of our country, and will bear comparison with the most renowned feats of ancient or modern times. It covered Greene with more glory than a victory could have done, and stamped him at once the great

> ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EQUATY: RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE WAR!! TO go into a Regiment now forming under command of Col. JOHN L. CANTWELL. Clothing, rations, and the usual pay allowed, and ONE

HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY MONEY paid when mustered into service. Apply soon to JAMES W. LIPPITT. North East Corner of Front and Market Streets. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26th, 1862.

15) GOOD MEN WANTED. I AM authorized to receive recruits at Fort Caswell to the number of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY,
to be mustered into the Confederate States service.
Fifty dollars bounty money paid immediately after being mustered. Apply to me at Fort Caswell. Transportation furnished.

Capt. of King Artillery, C. S. P. A. Fort Caswell, N. C., Feb. 18, 1862.—139 4w—26-4w*

FOR THE WAR! THE DUPLIN RIFLES want Recruits. The State pays a bounty of \$15 to every man who enlists for the war, and the Confederate States give an additional bourty of Fifty Dollars. Any person desirous of joining this company, can apply to Capt. T. S. KENAN, this company, can apply to at Kenansville, N. C. Jan. 27-120-tf.

" MOUNTED RIFLES."

"CAVALRY COMPANIES." Also, Gold Lace, Staff Buttons, &c., at Feb. 22d

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 22d, 1862. Both Houses took a recess this morning to attend the in-

anguration. In the House, subsequently, Mr. Foote introduced a resolution appointing a committee of one from each State to re quest the Secretary of War to fornish the fullest and minutest the field, and of our Seaboard and river defences, or elsewhere, and report, with the view to enable Congress to pass measures to facilitate t'e establishment of our national independence, and a sense of sens ity for our peace and safety.

The Senate business was unimportant LAND SLIDES ON VISGINIA AND TENNE-SEE RAIL-

ROAD. LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 23d, 1862. There have been thirteen land slides on the Virginia and Tennessee Railr ad; a culvert was destroyed, and one hundred and fifty feet of crib work is gone, in consequence of the recent heavy rains. The repairs will be completed in three or four days.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 20th, 1862. Governor Harr's (of Tennessee) issues his proclamation calling out the militia. Tennessee has sixty-seven (67) regiments in the field : the Confederate Government calls for thirty-two (32) more.

The Tennessee Legislature meets here (at Memphis) to day. (20th) An attack 's expected on Columbus daily. General Beau-

regard will defend it at all hazards. The enemy's gunboats are reported at Clarksville this morning, (Thursday, 20th.) en roule for Nashville. It is reported doubtfut whether a sufficient force can be collected in time to defend the city. A fight in that vicinity is ex-

pected shortly. The latest advices from Col. Herbert, at Pratt's store, say that the Federal forces between him and Kirksville, on the telegraph road, have been reinforced, making twenty thousand in all. [Kirksville is the county seat of Adair county, in the North West of the State of Missouri, fully a ded-and unprotected and uncovered, were compelled to hundred miles of the Missouri river. The Telegraph Road is probably the pacific telegraph line .- JOURVAL.]

Heavy firing was heard at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 17th, Generals Price and McCulloch falling back before a ly re-enlisting, are compelled, in many instances, to go home superior force of the enemy. On the same day, a fight occurred at Pratt's store, (Northern Missouri.) McRae's, enemy was repulsed.

Our loss at Fort Donelson, in a fight of four days was sixteen hundred (1600.) the enemy's four thousand (4,000.) Late on Saturday night a council of war was held and it was determined to surrender. Gen. Buckner was left to make it Nashville has been evacuated and that our army has fallen ters. back, but to what point is not known.

Мемрыз, Тепп., Fcb. 21st, 1862. Nashville has not yet been occupied by the Rederals. Columbus has not yet been attacked.

MEMPHIS, TENN , Feb. 22d. 1862. The latest advices state that Nashville had not been occupied by the Federals up to Friday night. It was thought that General Buel (Federal,) with a portion of his army would reach there on Monday.

General Johnston is reported at Murfreesborough, where he had been joined by General George B. Crittenden. Nothing startling this morning. [Murfreesborough is thirty miles South East of Nashville on the railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga .- Journal.]

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23d, 1862, Northern papers of the 22d inst. have been received. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- Seventy prisoners of State will be released to-morrow from Forts Warren and La Fayette. NEW YORE, Feb. 21.—Reinforcements are being sent to ly wounded, and since died, 3; slightly wounded, 34. All uninjured. Barnside to increase his force to forty thousand. The prize Schooner Major Barbour has arrived at New

Gordon, the slaver Captain, was executed in New York night.

sand bales at 22 a 23 cents. Sr. Louis, Feb. 20 .- Gen. Halleck has telegraphed to Gen. McCiellen that Curtis had taken Bentonville, in Ar- of Nashville by the "Rebels" [Confederates 1 kansas

The Cotton market was unsettled. Sales of three thou-

ST. I ours, Feb. 21 .- Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners have arrived. The officers will be sent to Columbus. No preparations have been made for the evacuation of Columbus. On the 14th inst., steamers were at the wharf, cipation of the slaves under the war power. and a General and reinforcements had arrived from the

There is nothing important from Savannah. ived at Nassau from Charleston.

The Confederate gun boats attacked the Federal batteries at Venus' Point, on the 14th, to effect a passage from Fort Pulaski to Savannah. After an engagement of an hour, the gun-boats retired.

Boston, Feb. 21 .- Two regiments will leave for Ship Island to-day.

Four French War Steamers are in Hampton Roads. Two more Federal regiments arrived at Newport News on the 21st inst.

according to the plan adopted by the United States and al bankruptey. Great Britain in the war of 1812.

Federals to go up the Nansemend river to Suffolk, Va. Howell Cobb and Gen. Wool had a long interview to day on board the flag of truce steamer.

A large quantity of arms is expected at Newport News. The Federal House of Representatives, acted on the Sen- petre, arms, ammunition, &c. ate amendments to the treasu y note bill on Thursday. The amount was not reduced, and the legal tender clause also

The New York Tribune ridicules the statement that Gen. McClellan directed the battle at Fort Donelson. It says many. that the latest advices from Fort Donelson report that the rebels had abandoned Clarkesville, and were moving everything to Nashville.

Memphis.

The capture of Nashville is not conceded. News from Port Royal to the 16th, has been received. It was expected that Savannah would fall in a few days. It is reported that the rebel troops are evacuating Ma-

nassas-[stuff.] Gen. Halleck has decided not to hang the condemned bridge burners, but they are to be kept in close confine-

expected at Fortress Monroe. The report that Gen. Buckner had been arrested for trea-

son is contradicted. The war in Venezuela continues.

A frightful revolution rages at Honduras. Cap's. Taylor, Wallace and Talcot, Lieuts. Loyall and Dr. Shepardson, arrived here yesterday from Roanoke Island. The balance of the prisoners are expected to-mor-

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Behemian has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 7th inst. Lord Derby thinks that the assent of the Yankees demand for Mason and Slidell was ungraceful.

The steamer Nashville started forty hours in advance of the Tuscarora. Her officers announced that they would

FROM SAVANNAH.

Atgusta, Ga., Feb. 25th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican of this morning, says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed

by the rederais, who have three batteries of heavy guns commanding the river. FROM RICHMOND: RICHMOND, Feb. 24th, 1862.

There has been a high wind all day. About one hundred feet of the upper structure and sheathing of the Petersburg | teet the commerce of neutrals in case of maritine war. and porches, trees and fences blown down.

No Cabinet appointments have yet been made. Congress is in secret session; evidently in consequence of of Federal scouts appeared on the north side of the Cumthe large and crushing crowd of outsiders in attendance at the sessions, thereby preventing business.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESPAGE.

President Davis has sent in his pressage to Congress.
The President says that since the delivery of his last m age, events have demonstrated that the Government has attempted to do more than it had the power successfully to achieve, hence in the effort to protect the whole territory, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters.

At the formation of the Govertment we were, to a grea extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of war particulars in reference to the condition of our armies in on so gigantic a scale as that attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly four d at the North, and one of the first objects of war was t e establishing of the necessary manufactories ; and in the meantime to purchase in Furepe as far as practicable, whatever was required for public de fense. In April last active military preparations in Europe imposed many obstacles to the procurement of arms.

The President says that he has no official report of the discomfigures at Roancke I-land and Fort Ponelson, but that enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel deeply humiliated, however imperfect may have been our means of defence. The hope is still entertained that our report of loss at Fort Donelson is greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as we are not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people would surrender without a desperate effort to cut their hay through the investing force, whatever may have been their numbers, and endeavor to make a junction with the other divisions of the army. But in the absence of official re-

ports, it is premature to pass judgment. In the meantime, strenuous efforts will be made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the points threatened; and I cannot doubt but that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with day and the evening before a time long to be remember our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The President says that the reports of the Secretaries of War and Nav. Departments exhibit resources for the conduct of the war as accumulated, notwith standing the serious difficulties against which we have contended and that they are fully equal to meet future wants.

He condemns the policy of short enlistments, and consid ers them as having partially contributed to the recent reverses. When the war broke out, the general opinion of the people was naturally averse to long enlistments. Now that the war will probably continue through a series of years, our high spirited and gallant soldiers, while generaland make arrangements for their families; and during their The whole body of the new levies and re-enlisted, will probably be ready in thirty days. The whole number of regiments in the field is four hundred, with a proportionable amount of cavalry and artillery.

Not withstanding the great difficulties encountered, the known. General Pillow and staff, and General Floyd with report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits satisfactory eight hundred of his brigade went to Clarksville on Sunday progress in the preparation and early completion of vessels morning. General Buckner remained. Our army of twelve of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for thousand men capitu'ated on Sunday. It is believed that contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our wa-

The financial system adopted will prove adequate to supply all the wants of our government. We have no floating nong Greys was slightly injured in the right side by a The enemy's gun-boats went up the Tennessee River to debt, and the credit of the government is unimpaired. The Eastport, Mississippi, to-day, and returned this afternoon, total expenditures for the year, in round numbers, amount to one hundred and seventy millions of dollars.

The President says that the report of the Postmaste General shows an improved condition of the postel department, and that it will soon be self-sustaining. He recommends the organization of the Supreme Court.

The other turiness done in Congress to-day was unim-THE ROANOKE PRISONERS

A gentleman who was captured on Roanoke Island, says

had been released on parole and sent to Elizabeth City on ways, a portion arrived in Richmond to-day, and others are en route. Warrenton.

are doing well in the hospital at Elizabeth City, and will his name is Moffat—said to be a man of more than

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS. Northern papers, of the 24th inst., have been received by or \$4000 worth of commissary stores. on Friday. He attempted to commit suicide on Thursday the flag of truce steamer. A number of ladies and several gentlemen, from different parts of the South, also arrived. No news of importance from the army of the Potomac. Louisville. Feb. 23 .- Rumors are current here, which

cannot be traced to any reliable source, of the evacuation Five thousand prisoners from fort Donelson have arrived at Indianapolis, and 4.000 at Camp Douglas.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22d -SENATE. -Sumner present ed three petitions from Pennsylvania praying for the eman-Clarksville is certainly in the possession of the Lincoln

The forts and guns on Roanoke Island have been put in good order. Burnside is active, and it is said he is pre-The steamers Nelly and Kate, and Schr. Courier had ar- paring to strike a decisive blow where least expected.

The Herald says that Mannassas and Nashville are now the two great and vital points of the rebellion. The Yaukees are busily engaged in erecting batteries or the Savannah river. They have discovered several infernal

machines in the river. The New York banks showed on Monday, specie in their vanits to average twenty-eight million one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Foreign Exchange was quoted at 1141.

a number of resident foreigners fear that the passage of It is reported that an exchange of prisoners will be made the treasury note bill will amount to confusion and nation-The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived at Hali-

It is rumored that an attempt will shortly be made by the fax on the 22d inst. There was no specie for Boston, but she had fifty thousand pounds for Halifax. The Prince of Wales had left England to journey in the East. He will travel in cog ito.

The prohibition has been removed for the export of salt-In negotiations respecting the elevation of archduke Max

imilion to the throne of Mexico, no doubt is entertained of the cession of Venetia. There have been great inundations in almost all of Ger-

Six sets of Parliamentary papers, concerning the Ameri can civil war, have been laid before Parliament.

Forty-five official communications have passed about the The Federal troops were preparing for an attack upon Nashville and Tuscarora. The policy of the British Government, adopted in February, 1861, is very forbearing, but it would take care to let the Government which multiplies provocations and sought for quarrels, understand that forbearance springs from a-consciousness of strength, not

timidity or weakness. Earl Fusseil's answer to Mess: s. Yancey, Rost and Mann, is, that England will observe a strict neutrality, and that Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine Col. Corcoran and seven hundred Federal prisoners were of negotiations, s all determine the respective position of for a period of perhaps two years more the pleasures the beligerents.

Lord Lyons stated to Mr. Seward in December, 1861, that in case of war, Great Britain was willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if President Lincoln would make a similar agreement.

In the House of Lords much indignation was manifested about the arrest and imprisonment of Shepherd, an Anglo-Canadian, and it was urged that the government should not be satisfied with Seward's remonstrance, but demand satisfaction.

In the House of Commons the subject of the blockade had been brought up and will be discussed. A gentleman said that it would be a violation of international law to re cognize a paper blockade. The Sumter was still at Gibraltar waiting for coal.

The London Times says that all the American Govern ment has done for the last six months has been to spend money, and to spend more than any other people that ever lived, and nothing else. It says that the submission of the South and a future Union is impossible.

Funds in London were firmer, and had advanced 3d . Consols 93 No cotton market reported. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8th -Sales of Cotton to-day 6,000 bales 2,000 of which were taken by speculators and importers -The market was fi mer, but prices were unchanged.

ordinary 162. Stock 112,000 bales. The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount t four per cent. The formation of leagues of armies of neutrality to pro-

BAVRE, Feb. 7 .- Sales of Cotton for the week 5,500 bales

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 24, 1862. The Federals have not occupied Nashville. Buel's army

berland river, supposed preparatory to an advance of the

Gens. Price and McCalloch are preparing for a battle.

ansports were seen on Sunday evening at Mayfield Green.

No immediate attack expected. [SECOND DISPATOR]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 25th, 1862.

The town Fayetteville, Arkanas. has been burnt to the ground by order of Gen. McCulloch. The military stores were first burnt.

Late advices from Knexville state that the Confederates

at Camberiand Gap have been largely reinforced. The Tankees are frequently in sight of our camps. A fight at that place is regarded as imminent.

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORY BUNNED. Argusta. Ga., Feb. 25th, 1862.

Scheley's, Jr.. Cotton and Wool Factory, near this place.
was burned last night. The less is heavy, and near on to
200 people are out of employment, in consequence of the
destruction of the factors.

on of the fac'ory VERY LATEST

While the heart of your gallant city is probably exultant over the comes being enacted, at the great me tropolis of the Confederacy on this memorable day, we of the classic village of Murfreesboro' are excited from causes far different.

The constant arrival of troops on the retreat from Winton, the tramp of cavalry, the rolling of artillery, the pressure of masses of men, the harry and confusio incident to having ready 1,000 men and horses, the rapid moving of our citizens to and fro, rendered yester-

The enemy in two gun-boats made their appearance off the town of Winton and proceeded to land, they were repulsed by the infantry, and retiring to their boats drew off without the range of our guns and commenced shelling the town. Col. Williams then fell back to a recent fortification near Mt. Tabor on the Murfreesboro' road. Here a stand was made, but the ene my refused to advance. The next morning our troops returned to Winton and found that the Federals had etired on their boats and gone down the river.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, 20th inst. About 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, 20th inst., they came up as far as Barfield's (2 miles below Winton) and commenced bombarding the town; landing 1500 men at Barfield's who marched off to intercept our BEESWAX sells at 20 a 22 cents per lb. retreat. The byepath along which our troops sought prolonged absence, quotas of new regiments for the war, the main road, and the valley through which it lay, was McNair, 's and Herbert's regiments were engaged. The from all the States, are in rapid progress of organization. well sprinkled with shells. Some of the shells fell unexploded and harmless into the fields of Mr. James Jordan, and are preserved by the farmers who picked them per lb.

CANDLES—Sell from store at 60 cents for Adamantine dan, and are preserved by the narmers who pleased them up, to be kept, perhaps, as heirlooms until generations yet unborn shall view the memorials of the battle at Winton. On Thursday no one was hurt; on Wednesday as shall of the enemy's burst near the position of the day a shell of the enemy's burst near the position of the Petersburg Artillery. (who behaved most gallantly), a Petersburg Artillery, (who behaved most gallantly), a fragment of the shell struck one of their horses, made an awful rect in his side which seen proved feet. Years \$50 for superfice, and \$9 a \$9 25 per bbl. for family, as

awful rent in his side, which soon proved fatal. Your in quantity.

LARD—18 to 20 cents per lb. portion of that shell, which shall be safely deposited in his cabinet of curiosities. A member of the Scupperpiece of shell striking his cartridge box, causing the cartridges to explode. These were all the casualties on our side. On the side of the enemy it is thought that our infantry shot down about 25 or 27 of their men among them a man dressed in the uniform of a Major : he was in the rigging of the gunboat, making observations at the time of his being shot, and fell immediately to the deck ; if not fatally wounded by the shot he must have been killed by the fall. After landing 1500 men at Barfields, the gunboats came up to Winton, and placed 300 on the wharf. The entire force entered the village, relled a barrel of tar into the court-house, burst that two thousand four hundred and forty men and officers it in and set it on fire. The stately building which cost the county \$30,000 in 1833, is now in ruins. With the steamers. The men made their way to Norfolk in various exception of a few books saved by the County Court clerk, our records are all destroyed; the entire town, from Captain Hiram Freeman's embracing Col. Jor-The North Carolina troops went across the country to dan's Hotel and buildings, the beautiful residence of the late Jno. A. Anderson, and all the buildings down

ordinary intelligence; be may have been killed by a shell. In the retreat, the Confederates left some \$3000

On his arrival at Mount Tabor, Col. Williams re ceived a despatch from Gen. Blanchard directing him to fall back upon Murfreesboro', which he did that night, and the next morning he left us for the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, where we learn he will soon be joined by Col. Clarke from Garysburg, with his regiment, and by Col. Ransom's cavalry regiment from Manassas. These vigorous movements, we trust, will prove sufficient to protect the railroad from the enemy. Every man with whom I conversed in the regiment here, seemed only to regret that the Yankees could not be driven into an open field to battle. They would be willing to meet them even at the odds of three to one.

While at Winton the federal soldiers committed divers depredations on private property; poultry of all kinds and pigs were rapidly borne off. All the houses which the federals burned were first rified of such valuable contents as could be taken on board the gun-boats, the rest destroyed. Before night the gunboats retired, and were seen the same evening passing Coleraine, twenty miles below Winton. Up to the present writing no gun-boat has passed up either the Meherrin or Blackwater rivers.

It should be stated that an unfortunate man, named Overton, lost his clothes by the pilfering of the Yankees; was bold enough to go on board and demand his clothing from the Federal commander. A search was ostensibly made, when the clothes could not be found, whereupon the Yankee captain offered to remunerate poor Overton in money; the promise, however, has not been redeemed.

I have just learned that Moffat, the missing artilleryman has come in. It appears that owing to the multiplicity or paths he encountered, and the confusion occasioned by the shower of shells that fell around him all alone in an unknown woods, the poor fellow lost his way and did not return until he had a long, wearisome and dangerous journey. REVOIR.

From the Hateigh Journal. An Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Con-

federate Troops. The following is the ordinance just passed by the Convention, to provide for North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops. The ordinance is a very liberal one, and may result in speedily raising the requisite number of men. The bounty of fifty dollars by the State, is in addition to the sum of fifty dollars already provided for by Congress-making the sum one hundred dollars bounty. We regret, however, that the Convention have thought proper to deduct from the troops now in the field, the paltry sum they have already received as bounty, where they re-enlist. It is a small business to say the least of it, and we hope the Convention will yet amend the ordinance, so as to give men reenlisting, the full sum. We ask in all earnestness, if States until the fortunes of arms, or the more peaceful mode the brave fellows who are willing to re-enlist and forego and comforts of home, are not entitled to as large a bounty as that offered to men who have yet not seen the camp or field? If it costs anything to fit recruits for efficient, active service, the Government is the gainer by every twelve month's man that re-enlists. Put all on a level in regard to the bounty, and let the twelve month's men have the benefit of the time they have served. 1. Be it Ordained, &c., That it shall be the duty of the

Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation call ing for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confede ra o Government, now made, or hereafter to be made Provide, however, That volunteers heretofore in service re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served: Provided, further, That said volunteers shall not be for a longer time than three years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time: And provided further, That the Governor shall not be required to keep in the Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2 That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish, by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population (after credit ing them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before

three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. That the Governor shall require, each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th day of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

4. That the Governor shall call upon the several captains of volunteer companies from Morth Carelias now in the field, or officers in command, to muster their said companies for re-enlistment, and shall make known to them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina, that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and in ordinary that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and in ordinary in the company, on the occasion of such muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he will re-enlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to re-enlistment. Commutation for rations, on first muster after enlistment. Commutation for rations will be Jurnished

5. That velunteer companies now in service, re-enlisting, may retain their present organization, or re-organize at their option, and that all volunteers not re-enlisting with their present organization, shall be thrown into companies and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers who shall be commissioned officers shall elect the field officers. Previded, however, That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be re-elected, shall bear the dates of their former commissions.

6. That the Governor shall have power to appoint captains and leutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commission officers shall in all cases elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed: Provided, however, That no persons shall receive a commission or pay under said appointments, except as follows: When any person shall tender forty privates, who in writing have agreed to serve under him, a Captain's commission and pay; and in like manner for twenty-five privates, a first Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission of the privates, musicians and non commissioned officers whose term of service altogether for three years or the war, at t

VERY LATEST
RICHMOND. VA., Feb. 26—P. M.

A dispatch from Chattanoga states that it is reported the Federal gun-boats reached Nashville on last Tuesday first years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service; to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: Provided, however, That any permit his bounty to remain in the with interest, at the soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: And provided further, that such payment may be made in treasury notes, unless otherwise provided by law. Ratified Feb. 19, 1862.

W. L. STEEL, Sec. L. G. EDWARD, Asst. Sec.

President of the Convent I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 21st day of Feb., 1862.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

In New Hanover county, on the 11th inst., by R. T. Ban-nerman, Esq., Mr. JOHN FUTCH, to Miss MARTHA RAM-SEV, daughter of Mr. Martin Ramsey of said county.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, FEBRUARY 26.

BACON—Is in moderate request, and only small parcels are been brought to market for the week. We quote at 18 a 19 cents for heg round, and 19 a 20 cents per lb. for hams, as in quantity and quality.

Burres—Is in request, and sells readily at 40 to 50 cents

Molasses-Is in light supply, and New Orleans sells at 80 a 85 cents per gallon.

NAILS, \$14 per keg.

OATS are in demand, and the market is almost bare.

POULTRY—Prices continue to rule high, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote live fowls at 25 to 35 cents each, and dressed at 30 to 40 cents each. Turkeys 15 a 16

at 124 a 14 cents per lb.

PEA NUTS—Sell readily at 95 cents to \$1 05 per bushel. RICE—Clean 4 a 4 cents per lb.
SUGAR—We quote from store at 12 a 13 cents for brown,

Stigar—We quote from store at 12½ a:13 cents for brown, 13½ a 14 cents for yellow, 15 cents for clarified, and 16 a 17 cents per lb for white.

Salt—Is in pretty fair supply, and the demand at present is light. We quote at \$2 50 a \$3 per bushel.

Sheeting—23 a 25 cents per yard.

Yarns—Nos. 5 to 10, 35 a 36 cents per lb.

Tallow—Sells quick at 15 a 16 cents per lb.

Liquor—Common Whiskey sells at \$1 to \$2 25; Peach Brandy at \$3 to \$3 25, and Apple Brandy at \$2 50 to \$3

By S. M. WEST, Austloneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A.
M., we will sell at public auction at our Store, FIFTY TONS
SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON, assorted a zes, from one to ten inches wide. Also,
FIFTY BAGS CHOICE CUBA COFFEE. O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Wilmington, N. C.. Feb. 18th, 1862. 23-2t-143-ts MILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION will be re opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further in terruption of duties need be apprehended. For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superinendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C. Ja n. 30, 1862:

REGIMENTS: CO PANIES! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
O. S. Baldwin, 28, Market Street, CONTRACTS for Uniforming Regiments and Companies OFFICERS! ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, INFANTRY!

BALDWIN'S Civic and Military Clothing and Furnishing House. Feb. 26th. LL KINDS OF OIL, at COTTON CARDS, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF LEAEHER, at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF SHOT, at WILSON'S. HAZARD'S AND DUPONT'S POWDER, at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF SKINS, at WILSON'S WILSON'S. WILSON'S. A LL KINDS OF CHAINS, at WHEON'S.

WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF HARNESS, at JAMES WILSON'S. Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, No. 5. Market street.

SOUND SAUT. N THREE AND FOUR BUSHEL BAGS. For sale by ALEX. OLDHAM.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. HE undersigned have this day entered into a General A Commission and Mercantile Business, under the firm of Stokley & Co. Mr. D. Cashwell is our duly empowered Attorney for the

C. W. OLDHAM Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 1, 1862. TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Eanover county, a negro
man named WILLIAM STITH, who says that he is
free and from Bandolph co., N. C., but has no free
papers, and is supposed to be a slave. The owner or pretector of said negro is hereby notified to come forward,
prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will
be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Eheriff.

Eth. 10th, 1882 132-tf-25-tf FRESH SUPPLY BY SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Contrast, an essay on the American Crisis, by T. Mahon, at \$1. RECRUITS WANTED.

THE present condition of our State requires the service of all who are capable of bearing arms. I desire therefore to raise a COMPANY OF INFANTRY for the War, and give all who wish to save themselves from a draft in the Militia, a chance of Volunteering. They will receive a bounty of fifty dollars from the Confederate States, besides fifty dollars from the State of North Carolina, when the Company is mustered into service. The travelling expenses of Recruits will be paid to the place of rendezvouse.

er enlistment. Commutation for rations will be furnished from day of enlistment, and transportation furnished from lome to camp.

D. E. McNAIR.

ome to camp.

I.t. Co. H, 2d N. C. S. T., Recruiting Officer.

Peb. 13th, 1862.

Peb. 13th, 1862.

Peb. 13th, 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS.

Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool Feb.
- Latest dates from Havre. Feb.

OSNABURGS, 23 a 25 cents per yard.

OSNABURGS, 23 a 25 cents per yard.

PEAS—Are in demand at \$1 to \$1 10 per bushel.

POTATORS—There is a fair enquiry for Irish for planting purposes, and very few on market. We quote at \$8 per bbl. Sweet sell from carts at \$1 per bushel. cents per lb. for dressed.

Pork—Fresh is brought in sparingly, and sells from carts

Brandy at \$3 to \$3 25, and Apple Brandy at \$2 50 to \$3

AUCTION SALES.

IRON: IRON: SWEDES AND ENGLISH,

[Th] 124 \$ 24-2m-1taw

Call and see new Cap Regulations—New Uniform Regulations—New Goods for Uniforms, &c., &c., at

MILITARY TRAPPINGS, as WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF SADDLES, at

(CEN, Meal, Hominy, Flour, Rice Straw, Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Pea Meal, &c., &c. For sale by Feb. 5th

Parsley's Row, North Water Street.

JAMES STOKLEY,

Field Fortifications and Artillery with plates at \$1 25; The Southern Spy with additions, at 50 cents; Cause and

15 | 10 C | 10 C Later Printer

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1962.

differently is mistaken. The man who, by a long face WE FEAR we must admit at last the fall of Nashville. It is too bad news to be otherwise than painful, but and a boding shake of the head gives aid and comfort there is no use in attempting to disguise the truth. The to the enemy, because he gives discomfort to our friends, announcement from Richmond of the stoppage of mails is not only mistaken but he is criminal. All true men and despatches from Nashville, corroborated as it is by have placed their all upon the issue. They cannot afthe telegram from Savannah, leaves little or no ground ford to have it trifled away by the despondent or illto hope for any other result. We must take it as it is. boding.

We publish any amount of telegraphic news to-day. Would that it were better.

YESTERDAY, in accordance with the recommendation wants from England and France, and we, practically, of His Honor, the Mayor, was generally observed here get nothing. Hemmed in and closed around, and, pracby a suspension of business and by public worship in tically unsympathised with, we must fight this fight by most of the churches. All seemed to enter into the ourselves. And it will be fought. Things will brightfeeling of the day, but at the same time the feverish ex- en; they are brightening. citement of men anxious to obtain news from the seats But what then? Dives has many friends to offer to giment, the 17th N. C. Troops. We are anxious to of war was evident in the groups that would collect at lend him money, because Dives is supposed to have plensundry points, where speculation ran wild over the Fort ty of it already. Lazarus has only the dogs to lick his have been lamenting their hard fate, as pris ners in the Donelson affair, and the rumored operations at Savan- sores. Lazarus is supposed to need assistance and there- hands of the enemy. From this cause of grief, however,

Much confidence is felt in the judgment of General Lee and in the sufficiency of his arrangements for the will not follow the parable farther. We are now in the friends were not on the island. Nor is this conclusion defence of the cities of Charleston and Savannah, but crisis of our trial: -We are Lezarus, as we might say. at all unreasonable. There is Col. rice, than whom a at times like these, people are too apt to look at the European powers stand away from us. They do not braver man never lived. We know, and so do you, that very darkest side of the picture.

in this State, the commander of one of the companies in the 31st regiment, (Col. Jordan's,) states that his comwhat was known as the Floating Battery, near to the main land of Tyrrell county in Croatan Sound. He made his escare with 86 out of 101 men, of which his company consisted. He also adds, as we learn, that about two bundred men of the 31st were on furlough, all of two bundred escaped, thus making four hundred a battalion for immediate service.

Captain Godwia naturally feels inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Northern statement that includes him world, and we have nothing of obligation or friendship in the list of prisoners.

WE SAW yesterday an article which resembled a handsome oiled silk and which would, no doubt answer the same purpose. We were informed that it was made by in Richmond, a member of the Confederate House of an accomplished lady of Robeson county from the skin surrounding what is known as leaf lard, we believe.

being the anniversary of the birthday o n, has been selected for the inauguration of the first President of the Confederate States. The cer emony will take place under rather depressing circumstances, but not such as should lead us to despair or of office at noon. The substance of the inaugural will patriotism, the ingenuity and the hard work of the Conno doubt be telegraphed to us.

THE Nashville Baptist says that the last desperate everything. We must be in all senses of the word selfstand for the preservation of Nashville, from present sustaining. The excitement of the last few months up the glory which properly belongs to her? I would appearances, will be made upon a line of fortifications must give place to concentrated; hard-fisted exertion.— not have her follow the example of Virginia, whose within four miles of the city. The same paper of this This is no frolic. It is a great work. It is the build- rules of action seem to be (1st) get all you can—(2d) within four miles of the city. The same paper of this a great work. It is the build day week, says that it learns from an entirely trusting up, the organization of a nation. The materials have her assert her rights; and obtain them, or know worthy source, that Commodore Hollins with the Ma- are abundant. Upon this generation will depend main- the reason why. nassas and a fleet of twelve iron-clad gun-boats are on ly the form and pressure that the od fice may assume .-their way to Cairo, having already passed Memphis. - But to the letter :on its way to Columbus from New Orleans, as a rein-

Information has been received from Williamston, country will be defended first. Martin county, that five or six of the enemy's gunboats had entered the mouth of the Roanoke River.

WE SAW in Market street, this morning, two immense hogs, raised by Richard Bordeaux, Esq., of this county. sheriffs or other suitable person to buy it up or collect and which it is now using for the construction of the Dan-They must weigh five to six hundred each.

Among all the unfavorable revelations of the past few weeks, there is at least one thing demonstrated at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and that is that the Lincoln iron-clad gunboats are not invulnerable. At Fort Donelson three of them were badly crippled.

s health is much less critical than had been reported and feared. A gentleman who passed through ince the General has been there, reports him able to consult with the authorities and converse with his friends. He will shortly be again in the field, if he

THE POLICE.—We take pleasure in being able to state that our authorities and police officers have adopted the most vigorous measures to put a stop to the outrages of which our town has recently been the theatre, as also to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

The Western Carctinian, published at Franklin, in difficulties in regard to the defeat of our forces at Fishng Creek, Kentucky, in which General Zollicoffer fell. by saying that "it is enough to know that the attack was made by our forces on Sabbath."

Well, perhaps so, and perhaps not. If the cause is a it is of equal necessity as pulling a neigha desecration of the first day of the week, the "Lord's Day," and not the "Sabbath," for the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, the day of rest according to

From the Philadelphia Enquirer. The following is a list of officers of the Thirty-first and Eighth North Carolina Volunteers, who surrendered. unconditionally to the United States troops, after the battle of Roanoke Island, February 8th. The officers of the other regiments we have not yet ob-

OFFICEES OF THE 31st NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS. Colonel-J. V. Jordan. Lieutenant Colonel-D. 3. Fowle. Lieutenant Cole

Major-J. J. Yeates. Captains—C. Goodwin, C. W. Knight, E. R. Liles, A. Betts, L. C. Manly, J. Miller, J. Picott, W. D. Jones, J. O

D. McKay, Jos. Whitty.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Hartman, S. J. Latham, W. W.
Parker, Quintin Utley, H. B. Jordan, J. H. Hughes, J. Pipkin, F. H. Perry, C. H. Coffield, E. J. Bowden. Second Lieutenants—R. Stigall. M. T. Lindsey, S. Crump, T. H. Wray, A. Betts, R. L. Bryant, J. W. Holden, J. A. Haughton, A. B. Poole, W.

Wm. Pulley, W. A. Prince, Wm. Pearson, J. H. Jaskins. OFFICERS EIGHTH NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS. Colonel-Henry M. Shaw.

Msjor-George Williamson. Captains-Jas. W. Hinton, J. M. Whitson, H. McRae, A. J. Rogers, Jas. M. Williams, Chas. J. Jones, Ed. C. Yellow-by, R. A. Barrier, Gaston D. Cobb, Pinkney A. Kennelly.

First Lieutenants—Wm. H. Bagley, T. J. Jarvis, C. H. Barrow, A. H. Gregory, J. M. Murchison, Wm. M. Walker, A. S. Hines, Jacob File, J. A. Wright.

Second Lieutenants—B. F. Simmons, E. F. Baxter, T. W. Davis, W. L. S. Townshend, R. B. Gilliam, J. C. Cooper, K. M. Murchison, N. G. Monroe, A. Alston, L. Henderson, C. T. Pennettree, W. N. Pabbles, Lores Coop, H. G. Monroe, C. T. Roundtree, W. N. Peebles, Jonas Cook, H. C. Macallis ter, 8. M. Butler, J. J. Bell, Wm. M. Wilhelm. THE REPEL HOSPITAL.

List of prisoners and wounded found at the rebel Hospi tal, a short distance from the battle field: Mortally wound ed and since dead. O. Jennings Wise, of Richmond, Va.; E. Allen Quigley, of the Wise Legion, wounded slightly; J. T. Sloan, of Salisbury, Rowan county, Va., of the Eighth N. C., slightly in the arm; Geo. Groves, Wise Legion, wounded in the head; Jas. Groves, do., Jas. Ray, same, badly. Six lay in one room, and five or six more in the kitchen, who were being operated on; while a number more were up stairs. Dr. Busby, of Raleigh, N. C., and his assistants, Dr. A. T. Gordon, of the Wise Legion, and Dr. A. H. Worthington, of the Thirty first N. C., from Murfreesboro, stated that they had in their hands about twenty-five wounded in all. Lieut. T. C. Kinney, of Staunton, Va., Eng. Corps, have to meet the fire of Fort Pickens, as well as that of listed for the war. At the expiration of their term of

THE fame of "Rocky Point Post Office" in this county, has been changed to Villa Beery, Sam'l J. Just as sure as the sun has risen this morning and as it will rise to-morrow morning, this Confederacy of Beery, Esq., Postmaster. Southern, slavebolding States will eventually establish and maintain its independence. The man who thinks

But turning to the matter of foreign recognition .-

common Navy. That government gets just what it

to repay them .- Daily Journal, 20th inst.

GENTLEMEN:-In our State we have not much for the pre-

sent to expect from the Confederate Government; we must take care of ourselves and the sooner we know it the better.

Other points considered of more vital importance to the

ces. Let those who have possession of the public arms be

made to give them up or use them
Put Dr. Emmons, Prof's Martin, Kimberly and other gen-

tlemen of science to travelling through he State to instruct

the people in the art of making Saltpetre, and appoint the

send it forward. The materials for making it exist in great abundance every where in the State

Establish foundries for making cannon and rifling them.

and for making ammunition at one or more Rail Road shops

be foreign intervention, there is very little doubt of it, what will the State do for iron? What will the people do for it

in agricultural pursuits. We cannot get it from Richmond

arrangements to secure supplies from our State.

Let the State have it made for her own use and that of ag-

riculture and other purposes. She has all the material re-

ernment to build the necessary number of gun-boats for defence and foot the bill if the Government will not do it.

We have a great abundance of white oak timber up our

rivers, and along the railroad lines at a safe distance from

We can meet these expenses with State bonds. The cost

of carrying out these suggestions will not be three times the amount directed to be used for the construction of the

We spend much money in feeding and clothing the soldiers which would have been done by the Confederate Government if we had not done it. Let this be turn d over to

that Government, and the like amount applied in a few

In addition to this, let there be established a place for in-

I know it is said we cannot procure the necessary mechanics—this goes on the supposition that all learning is at

an end. There is scarcely a county in the State but has two.

three or four men of great mechanical skill by nature;

these shall be employed to go to the shops at Richmond Petersburg, and other places, they will greatly increase their skill in a short time; and by computation, it will be

found that quite a sufficient number could be obtained and

The house carpenters could be employed to assist the ship carpenters, which would make an ample force for

building the gunboats, and green timber for the parts un-

The Yankees are increasing their monitious of war every

The Yankee always suffers the second and third seasons in

a Southern climate more than he does the first, and what

fighting they do, will be done chiefly in May, June and Ju-

ly, and then they will have three months of sickness. It

The misfortune of our people is, they expect to get what they need from somewhere else, where, they do not know,

they need from somewhere case, where they need from supplying their instead of using the materials they have for supplying their wants.

Yours, respectfully,

E. R. B.

WE NOTICE that a great many of our editorial cotem-

poraries are bringing forward the name of William

Johnston, Esq., of Mecklenburg, as that of a suitable

of service of our present worthy Governor shall have

expired, whether that term end with the first Thursday

in August next, or extend, as indeed it ought to do, to

We have known Mr. Johnston for many years, and

have always esteemed him highly as a cool, prudent,

cautious, business man. We know of few men possess-

As all who know Mr. Johnston, know he was al-

and we were old line Democrats, but this never interfer-

to say that, should the choice fall upon Mr. Johnston,

it will fall upon a good and worthy and efficient man.

THE NEWS comes in to-day rather more favourable

for our cause, or, perhaps we ought to say, rather less

All is not lost that is in danger. Nashville is not

lost yet, and although the enemy has made some progress

in his military operations, he has made still more pro

gress in his career of figancial exhaustion. These tre-

It would appear that the mortar fleet is intended for

he Gulf. The point is not indicated, but all the prob

ing more sound, practical, common sense. His integri-

these suggestions were acted on, by the Fall we can have

day, while we are really doing little or nothing, save col-

water will do quite as well as seasoned.

months will give us arms, ammunition and gun-boats.

structing men in the management of gun-boats.

Raleigh and Coalfield Rail Road.

be ready in good time.

lecting together the old materials.

ample stores of munitions of war.

the 31st day of December.

ty has never been impeached.

Let the State get permission from the Confederate Gov-

In our Convention much can be done for our State defen-

Representatives from this State.

CONFEDERATE STATES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT. RICHMOND, Feb. 15th, 1863

Alfred Smith, Esq. Whitesville, N. C.

SIR: In reply to the questions propounded in your letter
of the 10th instant, you are informed that shingles manufactured and kept for sale, come under the head of merchandise, and are liable, as such, to be taxed under the Alfred Smith, Esq . Whitesville, N. C. Chandlee, and are hable, as such, to be taked under the War Tax Act; unless the party owning them, being the head of a family. does not own, together with the shingles, five hundred dollars worth of taxable property.

Domestic Wine kept for sale is in like manner such ject to taxation as merchandisc. A slave must be returned in the locality where he is held by the person postessing and-controlling him on the first day of October last. The Federal government has obtained control of our

Very Respectfully, C. G. MEYMINGER,

" CAMP PRICE," VA., Feb. 18th, 1862. Mr. Editor: Very many of us in this regiment, 3d N. C. Troops, have very many friends in (ol. Shaw's regiment, 8th N. C. Troops, and in Col. Martin's re-

Supposing them to have been at Roanoke Island. we have been most happily relieved. The Virginia pa-We are dealing simply with affairs of this world and Virginia troops; and from this, we conclude that our know us. They do not recognize us. Well, that is their business. The time is coming, and coming rapid-WE learn that Captain Godwin of Robeson county, ly when they will find that we are not Lezarus, but batteries. We feel assured that those batteries that we are a people whose trade is to be sought, whose would have been as well served and as long defended alliance is to be courted. They will find too that we under his command as under that of any mortal man There are Martin, and Walker, and McRae, and Wright, stationed during the fight at Roanoke, on are a people who have memories, and we ought to culti-Southern cause, and willing, cheerfully, to give their So far as any obligation to the outer world is con- lives for its success. The Virginia papers assure us cerned, the people of the Confederate States would be that they did none of the fighting; and the conclusion

justified, if it suited them, in adopting the exclusive But we are oppressed now, with a new cause for anxpolicy of Doctor Francia in Paraguny. The world is icry if the y did none of the fighting, they were not satisfied that we should be cut off from them by the on the island. If they were not on the island, they are These four hundred, we believe, are to form Lincoln government. Their future intercourse with us not prisoners in the hands of the enemy. If they are Lincoln government. Their future intercourse with us not in the hands of the enemy, where are they? Edimust be dictated altogether by our own ideas of profit tors ought to know every thing. Wilyou please inform

and convenience. We owe nothing to the outside Let us ask you a few more questions. 1st. How is it that North Caroling, with a force of something like forty thousand men in the field, better WE ARE tempted to give below the main portion of armed and better quippes, as a whole, than any troops a private letter received this morning from a friend now we have seen, cannot get six thousand troops to defend

2d. How is it that our troops are compelled to serve under Generals appointed from other States, which, in Its suggestions are practical, and will arrest the at- proportion to population, have done nothing like so tention of all the really earnest men in our State. We much for the war? Let it be understood that we have must all now be in earnest. Too many of our young to them; but surely North Carolina can furnish quite and impulsive friends went into this war-joined the as good as some that have been appointed

army-and, when called upon, fought bravely, but with- 3d. How long will the patient forbearance of the old out realizing the gravity, the deep importance of the State submit to the subordinate position which she occupied under the old Government, and which it is detercrisis—the great demands that it would make upon the mined to force upon her in this? Responding nobly to federacy. We must work even more than we must permit her sons to be "whistled off with honied words," fight; we must make iron, saltpetre, sulfur, powder, food,

When the rewards of good deeds are to be distributed?

Fighting bravely upon every battle field, and in almost every State, how often will she permit others to swallow

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that it is regarded as be led to believe that we are divided among ourselves. down the chansel. She had passed the Tuscarora in Cowes That is all fudge—intended for the purpose of stilling complaint. North Carolina has but one heart and one mind in this cause. If she had arms independent of her force now in the Confederate service she could defend her own coast without aid from others; but, having treely given all that she had to the Confederate Government-arms with men to use them-she has a right to ask for some assistance in times like these. If this as sistance had been granted in time, the City of Rich mond would not have been furnished with the argument ville Road, which it has long been seeking as a "commercial necessity" to that city-which it is now urging as a " military necessity;" and which will become necessary (if it becomes necessary at all) only as a " reme-If the war shall last another year, and, unless there shall dy for military blunders." But, if it be true that such remarks have the effect which is ascribed to them, let the fault rest with those who have given cause for comor the other towns in Virginia, for they are trying to make plaint, and have power to remove it. North Carolina not hard to please.

We have no news in camps. The ground covered with snow, and a mingled rain and sleet still falling .-

McClellan is not likely to advance.

COO AWHATCHIE, S. C., Feb. 17th, 1862. MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:
Gents—Permit me through the "Journal" to return hanks on behalf of the Bladen Light Infautry, (Co. B. 18th N. C. V.) to the Ladies of the Elizabethtown District Sol-

dier's Aid Society, for a valuable donation of 108 pr socks, 14 pr drawers, 24 cotton shirts, and 4 towels. Very respectfully, ROBERT TAIT Capt. Co. " B," 18th N. C. V.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 18th inst.

Seward's Last Back-down. Seward is surely the coward of the world! And, indeed, his whole people, since John Bull stampeded them on the Mason and Slidell affair, quake when Bull speaks! rection of Winton, which was plainly heard at Suffolk. He has but to shake his head or stamp his foot, and the intimation is at once respected, and "cheerful" apologies or obsequious explanations are instantly added.

The whole reading world knows the diabolical joy recently uttered over the vengeance taken against the city of Charleston, in "blotting out her harbor forever," by the "stone blockade." The following, from the New York "Herald" of the 13th inst., shows how Seward flies from the consequences of that atrocious attempt, and how the valorous Bennett runs along at his heels

"THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON AND LORD LYONS

-In some correspondence between Earl Russell and the British Minister at Washington, which we published yesterday, Lord Lyons gives a report of a conversation with Mr. Seward on the subject of the stone blockade of Charleston. After calling the attention of the Secretary of State to the subject, the latter informed him that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that the plan had been devised with a view to injure the harbor permanently. It was simply a temporary military measure, adopted to aid the blockade, which large ships were at certain points unable to maintain over person to occupy the gub material chair after the term small channels, and which led to the sinking of the stone fleet in some of the entrances to the harbor in question; but it would be the daty of the government of the United States to remove all these obstructions

as soon as the war was over, just as the vessel sunk in the harbor of Savannah, during the war with Great Britain, was removed by the government of that country after the close of the war. Lord Lyons then inquired if the principal entrance to the port of Charleston had not been closed entirely; at the same time remarking that the opening of the new harbor of Port Royal, thirty miles off, would hardly compensate for the destruction of the old one.

" To this Mr. Seward very aptly replied that, in spite

ways, in party times, a member of the party opposed to of the sunken vessels and the blockading squadron, a that with which we acted. He was an old line Whig, British steamer, laden with goods contraband of war, had just succeeded in getting in. This last was a sufficient clincher, and left all the arguments and objections ed with our respect for him, nor, we think, his for us. of the British Minister without a foundation. The Without pledging ourselves in any way, we are yet free whole case reminds us of the prisoner accused of stealing a goose, who pleaded :- firstly, that he did not steal the goose; secondly, that he was justified in stealing it; and, thirdly, that there was no goose of the plaintiff's there to be stolen. The stone fleet is one of those molehills which people at a long distance have imagined to be a mountain. In reality it will be of service to the harbor of Charleston, by diverting the rush of water from the small channels to the main one, the effect of which will be to deepen the latter, and make it more accessible to large shipping than heretofore. For a

year it may answer our purpose; but after that it will answer the purpose of Charleston, by directly improvmendous offensive efforts generally cost more than they ing the port in the manner named. Why, therefore, all this hallabaloo about nothing?" The Spirit of the Volunteers. pondent writes us that the eight 12 months

all. Lieut. T. C. Kinney, of Staunton, Va., Eng. Corps, Artillery, was at this House.

The above list contains several errors: K. M. Murchison is in Fayetteville; J. T. Sloan is of North Carolina—not Virginia; Capt. C. Goodwin is known to have arrived home, also Lieut. Stigall.

The fight a from centre to left, but soon became gene-bave to meet the fire of Fort Pickens, as well as that of these mortar vessels, and also repel the landing of a large land force. The fall of Pensacola is sought for its prestige, as also from the idea that it would draw after but two companies of the Ninth Louisiana regiment have re-en-lated for the war. At the expiration of their term of these mortar vessels, and also repel the landing of a large land force. The fall of Pensacola is sought for its prisoners. The latter were not re-captured.

Our success continued through the day uninterupted. Our success continued through the day uninterupted. When this regiment first came to Virginia there were but two companies in it to serve for the war.

Richmond Dispatch.

PY TELEGRAPH.

NORPOLK, VA , Feb. 20th, 1862. t says that the victory at Fort Donelson was complete. Fifteen thousand troops and an immense amount of war naterial was captured; al-o, Gens Pillow, Johnston and of Buckner. Gea. Floyd left on Saturday night with five thouand men. The Fort surrendered early Sun'sy morning The loss on both sides was very heavy. It says that two thousand rebels were killed and wounded.

Com. Foote, though wounded would attack Clarksville, which was held by a large rebel force and strong y fortified. The Herald says that four hundred Federals were killed and eight hundred wounded at Port Donelson, and that the per centage of officers was large. The confederates lose forty-eight field pieces, seventeen heavy guns, twenty thousand stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissa. v stores. Fighty thousand Federal troops were expected at Cumberla d river on the 19th inst.

The Herald says that it has in ormation from Fo tress Monroe of severe fighting near avanuah, and that the city was reported to have been captured by the Lincoln troops There is intense excitement at Washington over the late news, and there is a common voice of jubi'ee North over the recent Federal victories, which are to be celebrated in Philadelphia and other Yanke cities.

Preparations are being made for the Congressional celebration on a grand sca'e.

Floyd and Pillow escaped from Fort Done'son Northern accounts acknowledge the slaught r among

A special dispatch to the Philadelplia Inquirer dated Washington, Feb 17 h, P. M., says that the Navy Department has received disputches stating that the stars and aims, stripes were waiving over Savannah, [dubted,] and that the a tack was mad by cleven gun-boats and eight thouand troops.

The Inquirer says that Burnside's forces have been largely increased. Exasgerated accounts of the Fort D pelson affair will go. Isid on the table, which was adopted, and the House ad-

to Europe to day by the steamer America. The Inquirer says that Senator Chardler said in Congress, during the discussion of the Trea mry note bill, that but one during the discussion of the Trea my note bill, that but one The inauguration will take place to morrow in the public square, in front of the Statue of Washington. The that is George B. McClellan, commander-in-chief. His re-moval is imperatively d-manded by judges of mili ary operations It is supposed that part of the R anoke priscuers wi

be sent to Fort Warren, and part to Governor Five thousand negroes are reported to be in the possess A telegraph line has been co pleted from Wilmington. Del., to Cape Charles T e submarine cable, to be across the Bay form Fortress Monroe to Cape Charles, ar-

rived at Fort ess Monroe on the 16th inst, and will be sunk in a few days, thereby connecting Washington and Northern cities with Old Post. Fecretar Staunton is expected at Old Point

The telegraph line between Norfolk and Richmond was down on Wednesday.

The Herald, of the 18th, publishes an imputed correspondenc: between Gens. Grant and Buckner, relative to ana the surrender of Fort Douelson. Early on Sunday last a white flag was displayed from the Fort, and the correspond-

Gen. Buckner said that in consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station. I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of Commissioners to argue terms of capitulation; and in that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Grant replied: No terms, except an unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted, and I propose to move immediately on your works. Gen. Buckner replied: The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change in commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenerous and un-

chivalrous terms you propose. To a question by an efficer as to the number of prisoners. Buckner said, you have all out of twenty-five thousand who dead were unburied on the 18th were not killed or did not escape.

LATER.

Northern papers of the 19th inst. have been received. The steamship Kangarco had arrived from Liverpool.

The Nashville had left Southampton, and the last seen of impolite to pen remarks like these, lest the enemy may her she was outside of the Needles, steaming at full speed

The allied armies had determined to march on the Mexican capitol next month. It was said that Arc dake Maximillion would be tendered the throne of Mexico.

The Queen, in her speech, said that the relations of all the European powers were friendly and satisfactory. The Trent affair had been satisfactorily settled, and therefore our friendly relations with America are unimpaired. The Paris Bonrse closed dull at 71f. 40c.

The steamer Edinburgh, with Liverpool dates to the 5th st has arrived. The London Observer says that the American Government is anxious for a renewal of the effort to lay the trans

atlantic cable, and offers to furnish half the means if Engand won'd do the same. The brig Fanny, from Charleston, had arrived at Liver pool, laden with cotton and rosin. At Liverpool, cotton closed quiet. Consols 923 a 923.

UBICAGO, Feb 18th - There is no foundation for the reort that Gen. Price's army had been captured Bush od Johnston, of Tennessee, and not A. Sidney Johnon, was captured at Fort Donelson. among the Colone's captured were Gault. Voorhees

Crown, Forrest and Abornalty. On the night of the 16th, a great light was seen in the direction of Clarksville. It was supposed that the rebels had burned the town and steamers. ET Leuis, Feb 18 .- It is impossible to state the precise extent of the capture. Gen. Johnston will concentrate

extent of the capture. Geo. commended make a desperate attempt to retrieve the misfortune at Fort Donelson rebel Sufgeon stated that between three and four hundred were killed and eight hundred wounded. Gen. Grant has ordered a speedy forward movement. The teamer Stars and Stripes and schooner Extortion sailed on the 19th for the Bornside fleet. The steamers Thomas Jefferson and Baltimore have gone to Hatteras. FROM WINTON, N. C.

Saml Smith, of Gates county, reached Suffolk this forenoon. He says that three gun-boats went up the Chowan river on yesterday towards Winton, Hertford county, and that he soon after heard heavy and long continued firing in that direction. He concludes that the enemy were probably repulsed be our forces at or near Winton. ars left Suffolk to day heavy firing commenced in the di-

LATEST.

The latest Northern accounts of the battle of Fort Don dson admit that the Federal army was terribly cut to pie-s. Their dead by in heaps. The scene of the battic beggars description It was a dearly bought victory. Companies were deprived of efficers and officers of companies lead lay thickly strewn tor acres The artillery of the Con-

ederates was served with fearful effect. The greater portion of the prisoners have been sent to chicago, the balance to Springfield and Indianopolis. THE FEDERALS AT WINTON. Information was received here this evening from North Carolina, stating that three of Burnside's gun boats ascenced the Chowan to Winton, and that they had an en-

gagement with the Confederate forces at that place, under nand of Col. Williams. The Yankers were promptly repulsed and compelled to etire, their boats being in a damaged condition BOANOKE PRISONERS.

We were shown on yesterday afternoon, a private dis-patch from Norfolk, dated the 20th inst., which states that the Rosnoke prisoners had been released, and had mostly arrived at Elizabeth City, on their way to Norfolk. Som of them, it was understood, had alredy reached Norfolk. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

FICHMOND, VA., Feb. 20th, 1862. Hou e of Fippesentatives.—Mr. Foote, of Tennessee introduced a resolution, as follows: That whatever propriety there m: y have been in the original adoption of what is known as the defensive policy in connection with the prosecution of the pending war for Southern independence, recent results have clearly demonstrated the expediency of abandoning that policy henceforth and forever; and that it be the duty of the government to impart all possible ac-tivity to our military forces, and assail the lorces of the enemy wheresoever to be found-on land or water-with a of obtaining the most ample indemnity for the past nd the most complete security for the future. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia,

and advocated in a powerful speech by Mr. Foote, which consumed all the session. At the close, Mr. Foote moved that the resolution be laid on the table, [for future considertion we presume,] and the House adjourned. The Senate proceedings are unimportant. THE VERY LATEST .- GEN. PRICE WHIPS THE

FEDERALS. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 21st, 1861. Official intelligence has been received here that General Price fought a battle near the Arkansas line recently, killing seven hundred of the enemy, and losing only one hun-

FROM FORT DONELSON VIA AUGUSTA. AUGUSTA, Feb. 21, 1862.

Lieut. Daguercon, of the 14th Mississippi Regim was in the battle at Fort Donelson, arrived here last night, gives the following account of the battle:

On Sunday the enemy was reported in sight of the fort. Our forces was from 13,060 to 15,000 strong, embracing one or two regiments of cavalry and four field batteries.

On Wednesday maning the Sharp Shooters of the enemy opened fire in connection with their Artillery on our left, which was continued throughout the day. Thursday and Friday continued in little more than an artillers duel, with fights between skirmishers. There was but little loss on our side.

On Friday the gunboats of the enemy opened a tremenduous fire on the Fort, which continued without intermission through the day.

On Saturday morning the Confederate force was ordered The fight ran from centre to left, but soon became gene-

of darkness.

In this way, nearly a third of Floyd's B igade escaped.

Buckner is reported to have escaped also, but the safety
of Pillew and Johnston is not definitely known.

The Enemy fought very desperately, in snow three inchesdeep—ice and sleet falling during the battle.

The informant was wounded on Sa'urday afternoon.

He informant was wounded on Sa'urday afternoon.

Bere the narrative closes.

Reports from Company E., 14th Regiment Mississippia say that seven teen of that Company was killed and wounded.

The saptain of the Company is safe. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 21st, 1862 The House adopted the joint resolution transferring the papers and documents of the Provisional Congress to the cossession of the Clerk, and the Executive papers to the ecretary of the Senate. In the House Mr Foote's resolution came up

In the House Mr Foote's resolution came up.
Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, spoke, favouring an enlightened, practical and effective war policy, and suggesting one or more Generalissimos. • He said that he regarded Beauregard and Toombs as embodying the proper elements for planning and carrying cut effective war measures.
Mr. Machen of Kentucky, opposed the resolution.
Mr. Trippe, of Georgia, offered the following amendment:
Resolved. That in the judgment of this House the war should be prosecuted with energy, and that a policy both

should be prosecuted with energy, and that a policy both off neive and defensive, commensurate with the great interests i volved in its is-ue, and that the same generous confidence which a great and chivalrous people have reposed and do now repose, in their civil and military authorities, will be continued and strengthened by the adoption, in the their troops as terrible and severe The North is frantic further progress of the war, of the most active and tho ugh measures, which our late reverses and the menacing advances of the enem make imperatively necessary. Resolved 2d. That the earliest practicable moment be sought to supply all the means, whether of men, money or

necessary to sustain the policy above declared. Mr. Trippe spoke, favoring its adoption.
Mr. Foote said that he had no objection to Mr. Trippe's amendment, except that it contained an implied approba tion of the conduct of the Navy and War Departments, which he cond mad Mr. Gartrell moved that the resolution and amendment be

The Senate business was unimportant.

weather is beautiful
EWS FROM THE NORTHERN PAPERS. Northern papers of the 20th inst. have been received.
The Herald says that the rebel agents in Paris have declared that the secedi g States will approve of the construction of a monarchy in the couth, if it can be attempt

ed with any prospect of success.

In the Federal Senate a petition has been presented from the citizens of New York asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged rom the list of States, and that the erritory te divided between Georgia and North Carolina In the Federal House, resolutions were offered by Mr Hickman, directing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the allegations gainst Mr. Vallandigham for disloyalty .-V. vehemently denied the accusation, and the resolutions were withdrawn. The culture of corton was disappearing from Dutch Gui-

The New York cotton market was irregular. Sales of middling uplands at 23 a 25 cents. Flour heavy. Wheat inactive. Forn lower; 63 a 65 cents. The Her ld is delighted at the Queen's speech. It says

that it has extinguished the last glimmering hope for inter vention, and urges the Southern people to rise in general revolution and put down the rebeilion. he resolution of thanks, proposed by the Senate to om Wikes, has been indefinitely postponed.

Washington is to be illuminated on the night of the 22d

est., and the expenses are to be paid by the Yankee gov-The capture of Price, announced in the House, was re ceived uproriously.

The fire reported on the Cumberland river was caused by

the burning of the Tenressee rolling mills by the Federals. The Federal account states that twelve thousand stand of arms were taken at Fort Donelson; also twelve hundred boxes of beef and other stores.—A great number of the ead were unduried on the 18th St. Louis, Feb. 19.—Capt. Stubbs has captured Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cass and Capt. Juige. Capt. Judge is of Gen. Prices staff. The companies under their

The myriads of Northern fanatics who became mad with excitement and joy on account of the great slaughter of the Federals at Fort Donelson, are slowly recovering their

Secretary Staunton recommends the speedy execution of Col. Ameanzel, on the charge of cowardice by Gen. Lan der, which has been sustained. Lucius H. Chandler has been appointed U. S. Con ul to

Matarzas. The Price reported as taken prisoner, is not Sterling Price, the great Confederate leader in Missouri.

Five thousand injuntry, and three batteries of artillery, left St. Louis on the 19th for the Cumberland river. The attacking force of Federa's near Savannah is sixteen

FROM WINTON, N. C.

thousand.

The Federal forces ascended the Chowan river again on vesterday to Winton, with several gon-boats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upo them, killing and wounding a number. Some of the Yankees landed and burnt the town, when the Southerners retired. Our less is said to be two men and two horses. lumbug C. H. F ster is among the Yankees killed. ABOUT NASHVILLE.

There has been no Nashville mail for the past seven days, at d no dispatches from Nashville for the past two days. is stated here in telegraphic circles that the telegraph office at Nashville has been closed. The public must draw their ry, grupe and canister, killing and wounding one conown inferences. .

FROM NASHVILLE. AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 22d, 1862

Private dispatches received here from Chattanooga, state that the Federal gonboats reached Nashville on Thursday Walker has received a dispatch at Savannah, saying

that the Confederates had evacuated Nashville. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

EICHMOND, VA., Feb. 20th, 1 62. To the People of the Confederate States: The termination of the Provisional Government offers fitting occasion again to present ourselves in humiliation,

prayer, and thanksgiving, before that God who has safely conducted us through our first year of national exist We have been enabled to lay anew the foundation of free government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide spread limits, personal liberty and private right have been duly honored. A tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people, and the victories which we have obtained over our enemies have been justly ascribed to Him who ruleth the universe. We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity, but it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to order it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an excep-tion to the rule of divine government, which has prescribed affliction as the discipline of nations as well nals. Our faith and perseverence must be tested, and the chastening which seemeth grievous, will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruit. It is meet and right, therefore, that we should repair to the only giver of all victory, and humbling ourselves before him should pray that he may strengthen our confidence in his mighty power and righteous judgment; then may we surely trust in Him, that He will perform his promise, and encompass us as with a shield in this trust; and to this end, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do hereby set apart Friday, the twenty-eight (25th) day of February instant, and day of feeting, hamiltain and reverse and instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the reverend Clergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of Public Worship, to humble themselves before Almighty

God, and pray for his protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies and from the hand of all that hate us. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confed-L.S. erate States, at Richmond, this twentieth (29th) day

Never, perhaps

of February, A. D., 1862.

By the President. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WM. M. BROWNE, Secretary of State Ad interim. From the Washington National Republican, Feb 10.

An expedition for some unknown Southern quarter has been forming for several months at New York. It is known as the mortar fleet, and is to be commanded by Commodore Porter. The New York "Times," of Saturday, notices the departure of more vessels of the mortar fleet from the port of New York, and says that day by day they quietly slip their anchors and depart for their mysterious rendezvous, nobody knows where. Their mission is equally shrouded in mystery. But the most likely suggestion is that the mortar fleet is to go to Charleston harbor, where it will be the indispensable complement of the stone blockade.

The mortars were cast at Pittsburg, and have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds. The diameter of the bore is thirteen inches, and the depth thirty-five inches, with a thickness of metal around of fifteen inch-

es. The diameter of the trunnions is 15 inches, and the complete length of the mortar is 50 inches. They may be used upon sea or land. Accurate firing may be made at a distance of 21/4 miles, may be aimed in any direction affords pretty strong presumptive productions. tion. The mortar carriage weighs about two tons, and that Mobile or New Orleans is shortly to be hour is capable of resisting a pressure of about one hundred and fifty tons.

The bombshells to be used weigh, unfilled, two hundred pounds each, and when filled an additional weight of twelve pounds is given. About 8,000 of these missiles have been manufactured for the fleet.

Each vessel has been provided with two 32-pounders, weighing 3,700 pounds. They are smooth-bore throw solid shot and shell.

The vessels, which are mostly schooners, of two and three hundred tons burden, number twenty-one in all.—

The side-wheel steam gunboat Octorara is to be the flag-ship of the flotilla.

Jackson, whom they have followed through all the solved to follow until peace, with its rich blessings, ship of the flotilla.

Jackson, whom they have followed through all the solved to follow until peace, with its rich blessings, ship of the flotilla.

We are indebted to the Nortolk Day Book, of the The | 21st inst., for the following details :

From the New York Heraid and Baltimore Amerion of the 19th, we gather the following particulars of the Fort Donelson fight, &c.

Arrival of Prisoners from Fort Donelson—Movements of of the Rebels at Clarksville—The General Johnson captused not A. Sidney Johnston, but Grigadier Gen. Bushrod Johnson.

CAIRO, February 17. The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson bis evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment of prisoners, and some fifty or s'xty wounded soldiers, who were left at Mound city. Eight or nine boats are on their way up with prisoners. The rebels who esca-ped from Fort Donelson, went to Nashville or Clarksville, where it is supposed the rebels will make another

Last evening a great light was seen in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the rebels there have either burned the town or their steamboats to prevent their falling into our bands.

The rebel officers captured admit that if Nashville is taken, the rebellion in Tennessee is broken up.

ent to Camp Douglas, Chicago. It appears that the General Johnston captured at Fort Donelson is Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, a Brigadier General, and not, as was first stated, General

Another Account of the Battle-Desperate Attempt of the Rebels to cut their way through our lines. CHICAGO, Feb. 18

The Tribune's special despatch from Fort Donelson gives some additional points of interest. The writer

The position of the ground occupied by our troops in the attack on Fort Donelson was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the Rebels could bring nearly their whole force to one rate against us. The first regiment to receive the Rebe's was the Eighteenth Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhaust

ed, when they were forced to retire. They were relieved by the Eighth Illinois, who were driven back after firing their last round. Meanwhile, the other regiments were lending such feeble assistance as their positions would admit. General Lew Wallace was then ordered to reinforce General McCler. nand, and sent two brigades from the centre. The Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. Logan, fought like vete. rans, defending Schwartz's Battery under the most galling fire until every horse at the battery was killed together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Major, and seven Captains. A number of the Lieutenants of the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment were wounded, being nearly surrounded. Capt. Cook, who was left in command, drew off what was left of the regiment; not. however, until their last round of ammunition was expended, and they had commenced driving the Rebels before them. The Second Brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one and, fought desperately, losing a great number killed, but, with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's Division—the Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments-drove the Rebels back to their entrenchments, gaining the portion of ground lost.

The object of the Rebels in this struggle was evidently to cut their way through our troops.

ST. Louis. Feb. 18. The Democrat's latest advices from Fort Donelson, up to Monday, say: It is impossible to state the precise extent of the captures, everything being in such confu-

The kebel officers assert that General Johnston will concentrate every available soldier at Nashville and make a desperate attempt to retrieve the misfortunes

The Rebel Surgeons place their loss in killed and wounded at between three and four hundred killed and double the number wounded.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18 The following is an account of the fighting on Saturday at Fort Donelson:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed with unusual vigor and determination. The First, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Thirty-firs Illinois Regiments occupied pesitions above the fort.

A line of battle was at once formed, and the storm of leaden hail returned, perciptibly thinning the Rebel

ranks. The Rebels, from their advantageous positions, s ry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men almost by companies, at every round. Yet every stood his ground bravely. These four regiments h their ground, dealing death, and dying and fight against appaling odds, and in the face of every disac The Eighteenth Illinois Regiment seems to vantage. have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the Rebels directed the heaviest fire, but instead of lailing back they advanced to the face of the enemy, and

prospect that a single one would escape. For three hours these regiments, numbering scarce three thousand men, held their ground against the whole

Rebel garrison. At one time, the Eighteenth, being partially flanked, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing soon relieved them. At this critical moment, Colonel Lawyer fell. Captain Bush acting Lieuten int Colonel, then assumed the comman but was soon wounded; Captain Cruse was shot dead Captain Lawler was mortally wounded; Lieutenan Munsford and Thompson were killed; Captains Dille and Wilson and Lientenants Kelly and Scanlan, wou

They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Compa were bereft of captains and hentenants, and capt were almost bereft of companies; the other three death," cried Logan, "but disgrace never! St.

portion of officers. Colonel Oglesby displayed a coolness and course

that has elicited the hightest praise, and served well is more bloody battle been fought.

fight says the scene beggars description. So thick was the battle field strewn with the dead and wounded that he could have traversed acres of it by taking a most every step upon a prostrate body. The Rebels fought with desperation, their artilleris

using their pieces with the most fearful effect. On either side could be heard scores of those in cou mand cheering on their men. The four Illinois reg ments held their ground full three hours. Nearly 0 third had been killed or wounded, and yet the balan stood firm. Finally reinforcements arrived, and for a hour the slaughter was continued.

A bout four o'clock our right wing turned the enem left, and the Rebels fell back into their fortification and our flag was planted upon the position occupied their left wing-for a time the slaughter then ceased Dressor's and Schwartz's Batteries were captu during the action, but the Eighteenth Illinois, clubbed muskets, recovered Dressor's Battery,

THE MORTAR FLEET -The great morter fleet, while has been in preparation for so many weeks past at

The fleet will probably be at the " Key" by the of March.-Northern paper.

Stone-Wall Brigade. We are glad to know that a large majority of soldiers composing this invincible brigade have listed for the war, and have, with unflinching patt are driven from the soil which they are now po Instructions to be observed in time of attack have with their presence. Nothing less could have been exbeen transmitted by Government to the officers of the pected of the soldiers commanded by the indomital fleet, and a convenient code of signals has been adopted. Jackson, whom they have followed through all the total convenient code of signals has been adopted.

The prisoners from Fort Donelson will probably h

A. S. Johnston.

Further Particulars of the Taking of Fort Donelson.

ion within the fortress. The Fifty-first and Fiftyeventh Virginia Regiments, and several Arkansas, Alabama and Texas Regiments, were among the prees which left with Pillow and Floyd in the night. Gen. Grant has energetically ordered a speedy forward novement to still greater victories.

Another account of the last day's fight.

They were about preparing a little food for the day's sustenance when the Rebels opened on them a fire of

there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a

ed; so that the daring "Egyptian Regiment

before the almost overwhelming force without officers ments did their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Mar and Logan, dashed along the ranks, waving their hat and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Soff firm !" and well they needed him. Many fell dead an wounded. Among the latter were Col. Logan and Lie

tenant Colonel White. Colonels Oglesby and Marsh's Regiment's fought des perately, losing like the other regiments an undue pro

Never, perhaps, on the American continent, has a An officer who participated, and was wounded in t

the Thirty first recovered that of Captain Schwartz

with a visit from Uncle Samuel.